









## Democratic Primary

## Polls Show Muskie Losing Strength on Eve of N.H. Vote

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 5 (AP)—The New Hampshire primary campaign entered the home stretch today with indications that the Granite State voters, who have a history of cutting down candidates, are all undecided whom to victimize this year.

With President Nixon apparently assured a handsome victory over two challengers on the Republican side of the ballot, a copyrighted Boston Globe poll, completed Friday, showed one-fifth of the prospective Democratic voters uncertain about how they will mark their ballots Tuesday.

The poll indicated that the sharp falloff in the strength of

presumed front-runner Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, which became evident a week ago, has continued all week. But surprisingly it showed no gain—indeed, a slight slump—for his main challenger, Sen. George McGovern, of South Dakota.

Sen. Muskie, Sen. McGovern and three others listed on the Democratic ballot—Sen. Vance Hartke, of Indiana, Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and Hartford social "activist" Edward (Ned) Coll—will meet in the campaign's only debate this evening on television. Mr. Coll is a political unknown from Connecticut who apparently is merely trying to publicize his private anti-poverty program.

Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, who has waged an expensive write-in campaign without any personal campaigning, was scheduled to fly in today for a public reception in a downtown hotel.

Yesterday was clear and cold across the state, and both the Muskie and McGovern organizations sent an estimated 750 to 1,000 canvassers out in the fresh snow to persuade the wavering among the estimated 60,000 to 70,000 voters who will take part in Tuesday's Democratic voting.

The candidates themselves toured shopping centers and main streets before heading with their advisers on preparations for today's debate, which could be the campaign's decisive event.

Mr. Nixon's Republican challengers—liberal Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, of California, and conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook, of Ohio—completed their stumpings and returned to Washington, where they will be guests today on the CBS interview program "Face the Nation."

By every available measure, the New Hampshire Republicans are prepared to give Mr. Nixon's reelection campaign as handsome a sendoff as they did in launching him on the road to the White House in 1968 with a 79 percent victory. Three published polls, the most recent a week old, show Mr. Nixon holding steady with about 79 percent of the vote; and reporters have been unable to discern any last-minute swing to either Rep. Ashbrook or Rep. McCloskey.

Rep. McCloskey has said he will quit the race if he draws less than 20 percent of the vote here—a distinct possibility, because the polls have shown him no higher than 15 percent. The congressman, who has been campaigning here since last June against continuation of any U.S. military operations in Indochina, must decide by next Friday whether to run for re-election to the U.S. House from California. Tuesday may be his last hurrah.

Conservative challenger Rep. Ashbrook, who has drawn only 5 percent of the vote in the polls, told reporters he has no self-destruct button such as Rep. McCloskey's 20 percent figure.

**Florida Prospects**  
But a very weak showing in this state—where the leading newspaper, the *Orlando Times*, has endorsed Rep. Ashbrook and echoed his charges of a Nixon "sellout" of Taiwan—would make it difficult for the conservative hopeful to carry his campaign beyond the March 14 Florida primary.

Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook's activities are minor compared with those suffered by Sen. Muskie, who entered the New Hampshire race in January as a solid favorite for a big victory and has seen his lead dwindle steadily. A mid-January *Globe* poll put him at 65 percent. An early February survey for the New Hampshire public television network measured him at 58 percent. A survey taken for the *Globe* last weekend, but not published, had him down to 49 percent. And the interviewing done the past two days, published in Sunday's *Globe*, dropped Sen. Muskie to 43 percent.

That rapid falloff has been attributed by New Hampshire observers to several factors: the setbacks in the Maine senator's campaign time in New Hampshire as demands from other party primary states where he is entered curtailed his appearances here; his reputation for vagueness on some issues and his refusal to debate his New Hampshire opponents; a decision he reversed ten days ago when his New Hampshire advisers saw the danger to his position, and his running feud with Union Leader publisher William L. Leeb, climaxed by Sen. Muskie's tearful defense of his wife against Mr. Leeb's attacks, a defense made in front of Mr. Leeb's building a week ago. It was an appearance some of Sen. Muskie's managers concede may have backfired.

The attrition in Sen. Muskie's strength appears to have been so sweeping that it might even knock him out of first place, except that his main challenger, Sen. McGovern, has only intermittently shown signs of catching fire with the New Hampshire voters.

In the same sequences of four polls in which Sen. Muskie dropped from 65 to 43 percent, Sen. McGovern went from 18 percent to 19 percent to 31 percent and then, in the latest *Globe* survey, back down to 26 percent.

Sen. McGovern has been the aggressor in the race, moving in on what was regarded as Sen. Muskie's home turf over a year ago to set up local organizations which, most observers agree, have



PLAYING HIS CARDS RIGHT—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, pondering cribbage hand in Manchester, N.H.

outworked and outperformed their Muskie rivals in the past few weeks.

Sen. McGovern has also forced the issue, backing Sen. Muskie into tonight's debate and now applying pressure on him so far without success, to follow Sen. McGovern's example in disclosing his campaign contributors.

In the last three days Sen. McGovern has spoken of a "surge" of support that might make the race a "cliffhanger," but to others voter opinion seems more to be saying than surging.

In any event, Sen. McGovern has evidently moved into a position to achieve his minimum goal of a strong second-place showing in an area of presumed Muskie strength.

This other three campaigns—for Mayor Yorty, Sen. Hartke and write-in candidate Rep. Mills—remain enigmatic, because none of the three men has established himself in the minds of the voters here as a serious candidate for president.

Mayor Yorty, who has toured the state for weeks in a trailer he calls the "yortymobile," relies mainly on the editorial and publicity support of the *Union Leader*, which some local Democrats think is worth an automatic 10 to 15 percent of the primary vote. Mayor Yorty's poll strength is less than that, but most observers think the polls understate his likely vote.

Sen. Hartke has been campaigning with a handful of aides and supporters, handing out Polaroid snapshots of himself and the voter and making little visible headway.

The Mills write-in, backed by the heaviest advertising budget of any campaign and by a cadre of Manchester ward leaders, is aimed at a 10 percent showing—enough to give some hope to later Mills efforts in Tennessee and other primary states. The survey shows him well below even that modest target, but as with Mayor Yorty his strength may be understated.

## U.S. Postal Service Sees Rise In International Mail Fraud

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—International mail fraud is a growing problem, the U.S. Commerce Department has warned.

U.S. companies, the department said, are being billed out of millions of dollars a year by illicit operators abroad who mail out fraudulent bills for listing in trade directories or use similar techniques to gain payments for un-

ordered services.

James Robertson, a U.S. Postal Service official, said that his agency is receiving 50 to 60 complaints a day from businessmen who have received such fraudulent solicitations.

The Commerce Department called attention to the problem in an article in the current issue of "Commerce Today," a government publication.

A typical mail fraud scheme, according to Mr. Robertson, is a solicitation in the form of a bill from a firm posing as an advertising agency in a foreign country, requesting payment for a listing

in a trade directory or advertising book.

At first the billing operations were limited to users of Telex machines, which number 100,000 in this country, the Commerce Department said. "However, the lucrative gimmick is being expanded to other areas of business, such as antique dealers and a variety of small businesses."

The schemes work because "careless employees" of U.S. firms receiving such solicitations sometimes pay the "bill" for alleged services without checking to determine if the service was ordered, the U.S. agency said.

The Commerce Department publication listed several companies abroad that have been charged by the U.S. Postal Service with using the mails to defraud U.S. companies. The list includes several alleged publishers of guides, directories or trade lists in West Germany, Belgium, South Africa, Australia and England.

## U.S. Citizens' Group Formed To Support 2 Munich Radios

WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters)—A group of prominent citizens are to launch a campaign to avert closure of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the U.S.-sponsored stations that broadcast to the Soviet Union and East Europe.

A move in Congress to cut off funds for the two Munich-based stations threatens to force them off the air within the next few months.

The 55-member bipartisan movement to maintain the broadcasts while their effectiveness is being reviewed is led by former Under Secretary of State George Ball, who will open the campaign at a press conference tomorrow. Other founding members of the

citizens' committee include New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and Henry Fowler, former Under Secretary of State Eugene Rosser, former Ambassador Averell Harriman and George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is leading the congressional move to cut off funds for the stations, contending they are relics of the cold war.

By last Thursday, 53 senators had put their names to a resolution tabled in the 100-member Senate urging support for the continuation of the two stations.

The citizens' committee said in a statement: "To close down these radio stations within the next few months without careful consideration would be an irresponsible action contrary to the best interests of the American people."

It said it strongly urged Congress to carry out "a full and careful examination of these valuable instruments of communication with the peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

It also urged Congress to provide adequate support for continued operation of the stations while such a study is made.

"These radios have large and important audiences numbering in the millions of listeners who rely on them daily for uncensored information on developments in their own countries and internationally," the statement said.

## Turks Assail Britain Over 14-Year-Old

## Hit 'Meddling' in Case Of Boy Drug Peddler

ISTANBUL, March 5 (AP)—Turkey lashed back angrily today at what it called Britain's "meddling" in the case of Timothy Davey, the 14-year-old English boy sentenced to six years in prison for selling drugs.

Sources close to Premier Nihat Erim said he had decided to cancel a stopover in London on his way to the United States late this month.

A top Erim aide said the premier was infuriated by what he considered "insult" to Turkey over the case. It had aroused a storm of protest in the British press, which termed the sentence "monstrous."

The British Embassy in Ankara, which has been in contact with the Turkish government over Davey, said today it had "no knowledge" of the stopover Mr. Erim had apparently planned to make in Britain before the deterioration in relations.

## Points at Ireland

A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement said that if Britain is so concerned about humanitarianism it should stop the "barbaric slaughter" of young people in Northern Ireland.

The statement said comments by British politicians and editors "damaging the legal possibilities for reduction of the sentence."

Government sources said the case is turning into a major problem in Turkish-British relations.

Turkey, which was subject to humiliating legal agreements with the Western powers in the days of the late Ottoman Empire, is touchy to any interference with its often antiquated legal system.

"If people still do not understand that Turkey will not allow itself to be treated in 19th-century style, let them look at our history," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

## Turn for Worse

Turkish press reaction to the Davey case, until now mildly curious and even sympathetic, took a turn for the worse today when the mass-circulation *Hurriyet* accused British journalism of staging "a theatrical production" in its treatment of Mrs. Jill Davey, the boy's mother.

Mrs. Davey visited Timothy in prison yesterday. British newsmen crowded around her after the visit.

*Hurriyet* said Mrs. Davey made a tape recording of Timothy crying and distributed it to the press.

Mrs. Davey said in reply today that the tape recorder she was carrying contained a recording of "Tim's brothers" and sisters' greetings. The recorder had no microphone, she said, and besides she was not allowed to take it into the interview room.

## Informer Tells Of Kissinger 'Kidnap' Details

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 5 (AP)—FBI informer Boyd Douglas Jr. says anti-war priest Philip Berrigan agreed with him that a plan to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger could not be accomplished without a gun and suggested "we should use blanks instead of loaded bullets."

"I told Philip Berrigan I was sure I could obtain a gun to use in the kidnapping if it was requested of me," the government's chief witness testified Friday before the conspiracy trial of Father Berrigan and six others recessed for the weekend.

He quoted Father Berrigan as describing the kidnap scheme, allegedly outlined in a letter from another defendant, as "brilliant" but acknowledged it "opens the door to murder."

Douglas, on the stand for the prosecution for the fifth day, said the priest proposed the Kissinger plan "be carried out after the destruction" of tunnels that carry heat to federal buildings in Washington.

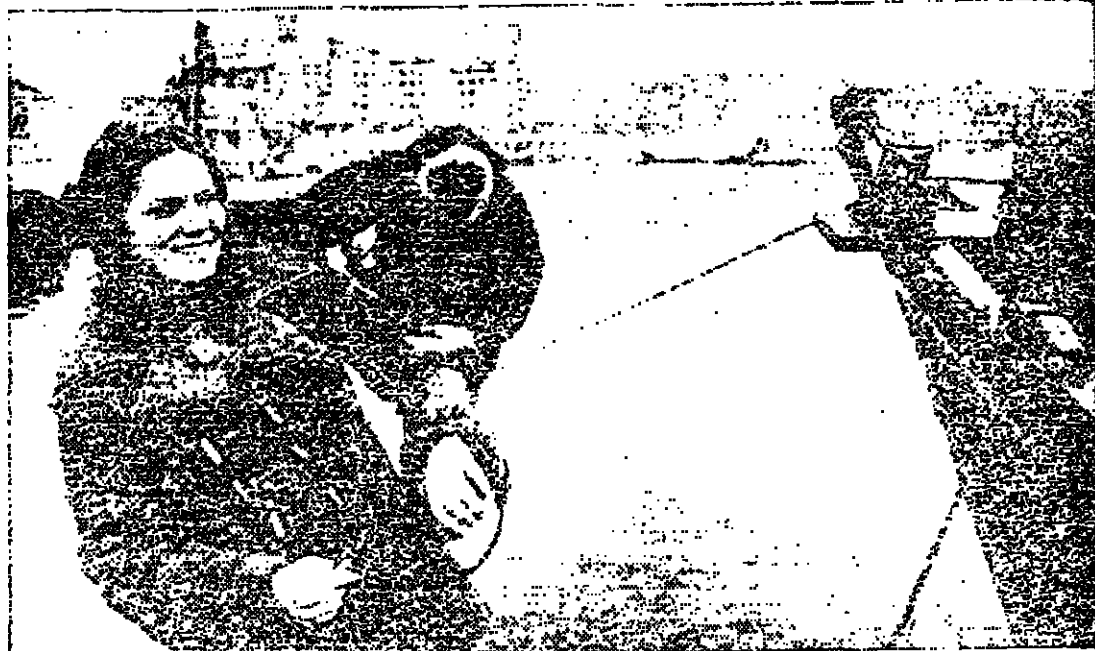
## Court Voids Ban On U.S. Pension For Alger Hiss

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—A three-judge federal court ruled Friday that the U.S. government must pay a pension to Alger Hiss, a State Department official convicted of perjury in 1950 during an investigation of Communism.

The judges ruled unconstitutional the "Hiss Act" passed by Congress in 1954, which was intended to prevent his receiving a pension for government service. The court said the act amounted to punishment for actions committed before it was passed, a type of legislation forbidden by the Constitution.

Under the ruling, which may be appealed by the Justice Department, Hiss will receive about \$3,000 in back pension benefits and about \$80 dollars a month in the future.

Hiss, 67, is a printing salesman and lives in New York. He was convicted of falsely testifying that he had not passed State Department documents to Whitaker Chambers, a former Communist party member who testified against him during congressional hearings.



INADVERTENTLY INVOLVED—16-year-old Lisa Albert and her pet gibbon, Edward, both of whom helped rescue drug suspect Marcel Boucan from drowning last week.

## In Marseilles Harbor

## Pet Ape and U.S. Girl Saved Drugs Suspect

MARSEILLES, March 5 (AP)—Alerted by distress noises from her small pet ape, a 16-year-old American girl helped save a man from drowning—not knowing that he is thought to be one of the world's biggest smugglers of narcotics and that he was trying to escape arrest.

Lisa Albert of Eaton, Ohio, learned only yesterday that the man is Marcel Boucan, 57. She saved him after French customs officials raided his shrimp boat here and made the largest known haul of heroin. Valued at more than \$100 million in street sales, it was concealed in the hull of the boat.

Lisa is traveling the world with her mother and stepfather, Barbara and Ray Evans, and her brother Todd, 18, on a junk the family built in Bangkok. The junk is moored in the port here.

Edward, the family's pet Thai gibbon, woke Lisa early last Tuesday morning with distress noises. Looking through a porthole, Lisa saw a man struggling in the water.

**He Is Pulled Out**  
Mr. Evans and Todd, alerted by the girl, pulled the man out and called the police. "He was only semi-conscious and mumbling incoherently and collapsed completely when we got him onto the quay," Lisa said yesterday. "His eyes were glazed and he looked horrible."

Boucan tried to struggle back into the water and Todd Albert

had to forcibly restrain him until a police van arrived.

The police themselves did not know who the man was at that time. Boucan had slipped past customs guards on his boat about an hour earlier and swam across the harbor, apparently seeking to escape. Police did not believe that suicide notes he left behind were genuine.

"All we knew was that he obviously wasn't a tramp," said Lisa. "He was very well dressed, with an expensive watch and rings."

It was only when they saw photos of Boucan in the newspapers yesterday that the family realized his identity. Boucan has admitted smuggling 230 pounds of heroin into Miami last year.

Boucan has been under continual questioning as narcotics investigators try to get a line on the supplier and destination of the 925 pounds of pure heroin.

**Criticism Countered**  
The U.S. Embassy in Paris issued a statement last night criticizing press reports of lack of cooperation between U.S. and French police in drug control.

"The truth is, and it has been stated many times in the past by American officials, that Franco-American cooperation on drugs is excellent and has been excellent," the statement said.

"Proof of this can be seen in the vastly increased tempo of morphine-base and heroin seizures. In 1969, 456 kilos—1,005 pounds—were seized in Europe as a result of cooperation between the services; in 1970, 461 kilos—

1,016 pounds—and in 1971, 1,340 kilos—2,953 pounds. Over 500 kilos—over 1,102 pounds—have already been seized this year," the embassy said.

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GUESS WHO?—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, running for Democratic presidential nomination in Florida primary, wearing Seminole jacket and headdress after "roasting" at Circus Saints and Sinners club rally in Miami Beach Saturday.

## U.S. Diplomat Held Guilty of Manslaughter

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 5 (AP)—A former U.S. chargé d'affaires in Equatorial Guinea was found guilty Friday of manslaughter in the slaying of his aide in the embassy there and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Alfred J. Erdos, 47, a 30-year veteran of the U.S. Foreign Service, was accused of killing aide Donald J. Leahy, 47, on Aug. 30 in a quarrel over a homosexual act.

Defense lawyers contended Erdos was innocent because he was insane at the time of the slaying. Judge Lewis gave 47-year-old Erdos the maximum sentence for manslaughter after the verdict was read. Erdos remained free on his personal recognizance pending an appeal of the verdict.

In closing arguments, U.S. Attorney Brian P. Gettings accused Erdos of feigning insanity and of lying on the witness stand.

Defense lawyer Aubrey Daniel devoted most of his closing argument to a review of diplomatic cables sent by Erdos in the two weeks before the slaying. He said they showed the slow deterioration of Erdos's mind under pressure.

Erdos testified earlier that he stabbed Mr. Leahy while holding him prisoner in the vault of the embassy at Santa Isabel. Erdos denied he was a homosexual and said he believed Leahy was a Communist agent. He said he was not giving that information to U.S. officials in Ghana when Leahy bolted from the vault.

## New York Court Jails Radio Aide In Contempt Case

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI)—Bronx Court Judge John J. Lewis jailed radio station WBAI for contempt of court because he refused to give the prosecutors' list of tapes made at a prison during a riot. The station was also fined \$250.

Attorneys for WBAI had argued that state law exempted news media from contempt citations for refusing to turn over such materials because they constituted confidential news sources.

State Supreme Court Justice Gerald C. Calkin, however, ruled that the tapes were no longer privileged material because they had been broadcast.

The Manhattan district attorney's office wanted the tapes for use in the trial of seven men charged in a four-day disturbance at the Manhattan House of Detention for Men in October, 1970.

The case was one of the first of the state's "newsman's privilege" statute.

## Daughter Says Nixon Backs Female Rights

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Julie Nixon Eisenhower says that her father, President Nixon, is a backer of a long-pending constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

"He's for it," she reported in an interview, adding that "I just went right to the source and said, 'Where do you stand on the equal rights amendment?' He's for it."

Since his election, Mr. Nixon has not made a statement on behalf of the amendment, which is before the Senate.



# Ex-Head of Uranium Industry of Czechs Flees Jail to West

By Henry Kamm  
PARIS, March 5 (NYT).—The former head of the Czechoslovak uranium industry, which accounted for about a fifth of Soviet needs in the strategic element, has escaped from a Prague prison and found refuge in the West.

The official, Karel Bock, spent his first six months in the West inognito because he had indications that Czechoslovak agents were searching for him and because he did not want to endanger members of his family still in Czechoslovakia. He had been charged with sabotage because of a strike in the uranium mines after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968.

In an interview, the official,

whose rank was equivalent to deputy minister, said he had learned that his father and brother had been arrested and friends were being interrogated and perhaps imprisoned.

"My family had nothing to do with my escape," Mr. Bock said, "and I must say so to try to help my father and brother."

Mr. Bock, 48, said he had learned that his father, who is 71, was arrested last October after receiving a medal for 50 years' membership in the Communist party, which he joined at its founding. The younger Bock joined the party in 1945, when he was liberated from a death camp in a Nazi concentration camp.

A wiry and energetic man who

speaks in a soft voice, Mr. Bock jumped through a window in the prosecutor general's wing of Prague Prison in Prague last July 6. He had been held at another prison in Prague since the preceding September.

He said that while he supported the uranium mine strike, which was called under the motto "not a gram for the occupiers," and lasted eight days, he did not organize it. All Czechoslovak uranium except for minute quantities for experimental purposes is exported to the Soviet Union.

The deeper reason for his arrest, he maintained, was his attempt to free the uranium industry from what he considered a colonial relationship with the Soviet Union.

## Attempt for Independence

His account of the Soviet-Czechoslovak uranium relations disclosed an attempt resisted by the Russians, to attain economic independence two years before the reforms that caused the Soviet-led invasion.

Mr. Bock, who began work at the Jachymov Mine in 1951, rose to technical director of the industry in 1960 and became director-general in 1968, said that his own career showed how the Soviet Union dominated it. Until he became technical director, the holder of that post, the most important because the director-general was always a Communist dignitary with no other qualifications, had always been a Russian. He was named, he said, because by 1960 the Jachymov Mine, until then the most productive, was heading toward depletion and the future of uranium mining in Czechoslovakia looked dim.

Pribram Field Discovered  
After his appointment, however, the Pribram field about 40 miles from Prague was discovered to hold rich deposits and was put into production.

The Soviet Union treated Czechoslovakia like a colony, Mr. Bock said, because it took out more than 90 percent of the ore in unprocessed form, allowing only 4 to 8 percent of the poorest to go into the first step of refining in Czechoslovakia.

Furthermore, he said, the Russians took all possible measures to prevent the Czechoslovaks from developing their own nuclear power, although he and officials in Prague agreed in 1968 that it was necessary for the country's economic future.

Purchases From France  
When apprised of the project, Mr. Bock said, the Soviet Union made its hostility plain. When Prague made an initial purchase

of equipment and technology from France in 1967, Alexander Churina, first deputy minister of medium industry, the Soviet ministry in charge of atomic matters, hastened to Czechoslovakia and promised technical aid.

At the same time the minister told the Czechoslovaks not to produce their own nuclear fuel and offered to sell Soviet fuel. The offer was declined, Mr. Bock said.

When construction of an experimental nuclear-fuel plant began at Zbratav, outside Prague, Soviet officials accused Mr. Bock of his superior of preparing to undermine the socialist community and intending to sell nuclear fuel to the West.

After the reform leadership under Alexander Dubcek came to power early in 1968, Mr. Bock intensified the effort by reaching preliminary agreement with Canada and making some contacts with Westinghouse for the construction of independent nuclear-power plants. The occupation ended the program.

After Mr. Bock's dismissal in October, 1969, it was announced that the Soviet Union would deliver atomic power plants to Czechoslovakia and supply the fuel.

"It was announced as though the Soviet Union was doing Czechoslovakia a great favor," Mr. Bock said, "but I would never have signed this. Our children will condemn us for it some day."

## UN Head Is Due In South Africa

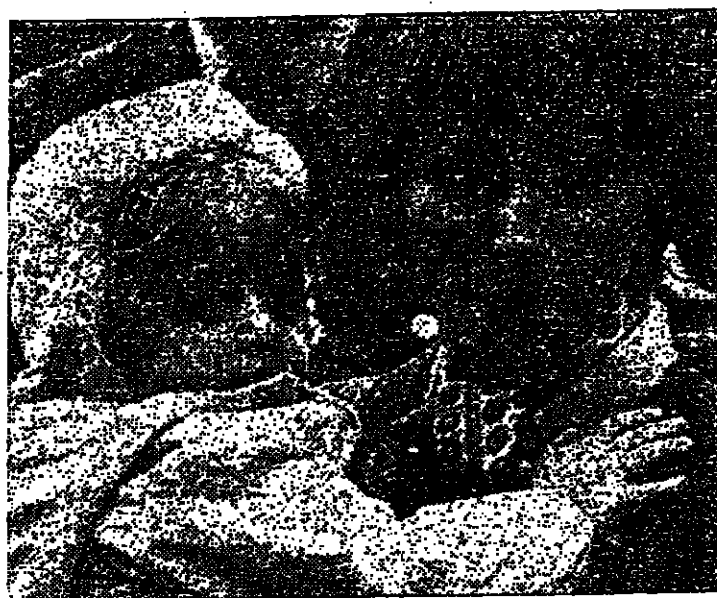
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 5 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrives here tomorrow on a five-day visit to seek a solution to the long dispute between South Africa and the UN over South Africa.

South Africa refuses to pull out of the former German territory it has administered under a League of Nations mandate for 50 years. It also rejected a World Court ruling last year that its presence was illegal.

Mr. Waldheim is coming here from Vienna, his home, where he has been on a four-day visit.

## Turkish Liner Sinks

ISTANBUL, March 5 (Reuters).—The Turkish cruise ship Marmara caught fire and sank in the Golden Horn today. There were no casualties. The 6,342-ton ship had been anchored for routine maintenance work.



MIX-UP—German woman detective holding little 3-year-old Petra Hellmisch in her arms after the child arrived at Frankfurt airport from Romania yesterday.

## Abducted German Girl Used To Smuggle Romanians Out

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, March 5.—One of the newest Iron Curtain escape episodes in years ended happily at Frankfurt Airport today when a three-year-old blonde tot stepped out of an airplane coming from Romania.

She was Petra Hellmisch, daughter of a Bochum construction engineer and one of two "victims" of a mad plot by a Romanian refugee to bring her children to freedom.

Petra disappeared with "Aunt Lucie" a week ago. Last Friday, with her mission accomplished, Aunt Lucie gave herself up to police.

Lucie, whose real name is Helene Lazarescu, is a 26-year-old Romanian who escaped from her Communist homeland a year ago after "tearing a passport from a German tourist. It worked so well, she decided to try the same gimmick and get her two children and her brother out."

That worked too. But it took a little time.

First she made friends with the Hellmisch family through the 31-year-old grandmother, who lived in an old people's home where the refugee worked. They got so friendly that the Hellmisches gave her Petra's passport, then handed over Petra herself for a visit last weekend.

When the Hellmisches went back to collect Petra, both she

## Obituaries

### State Dept. Aide Herbert Feis, Won Pulitzer History Prize

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Herbert Feis, 78, former academic economist and government adviser who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1961 for his history of the Potsdam conference, "Between War and Peace," died Thursday at a residential hotel in Winter Park, Fla.

Noted for his series of books on American foreign policy from the 1930s to the 1950s, a period in which he served first as a State Department adviser then as a War Department adviser—Mr. Feis was hailed by many other historians of this era for his thorough research and the analysis he was able to bring to the witness to many of the events.

In a review of his 1970 book on the beginnings of the cold war, "From Trust to Terror," Arthur Schlesinger Jr. said the 10 volumes written by Mr. Feis "provide the best semiconsecutive record of the extraordinary years in which America awakened from isolationism and pursued, at first cautiously and selectively, then recklessly, a course of global interventionism."

James S. Hunt

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 5 (NYT).—James S. Hunt, 74, a former newspaper editor and publisher of the Miami Herald, died Thursday at the University Club here, where he was living.

A publishing legend for years because of his sudden elevation to editor in chief at the Miami Herald in 1957, only a year after he graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Hunt was with the magazine for 31 years until a 1958 dispute with one of the new owners of the corporation.

His last job, in 1967, was director of publications for the United Nations Association, a private nonprofit group that does research and educational work concerned with United States participation in the United Nations.

Erna Sack

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 5 (AP).—Erna Sack, 60, the coloratura soprano, died here last week, friends of the family said today.

Dubbed "the German nightingale" because of her effortless high C, she performed in almost every prominent opera house in the world.

Richard Church

CRANBROOK, England, March 5 (AP).—Richard Church, 73, poet, novelist and vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature, died at his home here yesterday.

A prolific writer, Mr. Church published his first work, a volume of poetry, "Flood of Life," in 1917. His last, a collection of essays, "A Harvest of Mushrooms," appeared two years ago.

Kurt R. Grossman

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Kurt R. Grossman, 74, Berlin-born journalist and former president of the German League of Human Rights, died Thursday of a heart attack in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he was vacationing from his New York home.

Mr. Grossman came to the United States as a refugee from Germany in 1933 and worked with the World Jewish Congress and the Jewish Agency.

Since the inception of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Grossman had worked toward reconciliation between the Jewish people and the Bonn government.

Syrian Ex-Leader

BEIRUT, March 5 (AP).—Gen. Mohammed Omran, former vice-premier and interior minister of Syria, was assassinated yesterday in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, police reported.

A man and a woman entered Gen. Omran's house and shot him with automatic weapons, police said. The killers fled before police arrived.

The general, 50, was a leader of the 1963 coup which brought the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party to power. He was banished following an interparty feud shortly before a bloody coup Feb. 19, 1966. Two years ago he moved to Tripoli, a stronghold of Lebanese Ba'athists and exiled Syrian Ba'athists.

Calif. Aide Berates

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI).—California's attorney general, Friday the State Supreme Court asked the state to reconsider a decision outlawing the death penalty, accusing it of usurping legislative functions and eroding the constitutional separation of powers.

The court's Feb. 18 decision that capital punishment is cruel and unusual was based on conditions that the courts themselves brought about through the appellate review, Attorney General Evelle Younger said.

The decision, despite the court's denial, amounted to a ruling on a federal question which should be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Younger said.

Pioneer-10 Course

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 5 (Reuters).—Pioneer-10 was reported on a near perfect course through space today on its 20-month journey to Jupiter.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said the spacecraft's speed had increased from more than 31,000 miles an hour since launching Thursday to about 30,500—almost exactly as predicted. The scientists said the course appeared to be close to perfect, with a small correction scheduled for Tuesday.

## INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

### in the USSR

1972

• The 2nd International Exhibition "MODERN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS" Moscow, 6-26 September, 1972

• International Exhibition "MODERN ELECTROTECHNICAL EQUIPMENT" Moscow, 12-26 July, 1972

1973

• International Exhibition "ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE AND REPAIR OF CARS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THESE PURPOSES" Moscow, May-June, 1973

• International Exhibition "MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS FOR TIMBER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRY" Moscow, August-September, 1973

1974

• International Exhibition "PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND DRUGS" Moscow, May-June, 1974

• The 3rd International Exhibition "CHEMISTRY" Moscow, August-September, 1974

1975

• International Exhibition "COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT" Moscow, May-June, 1975

• The 2nd International Exhibition "EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES FOR MECHANIZATION OF DESIGNING, TECHNICAL AND OFFICE WORK" Moscow, August-September, 1975

• The 2nd International Exhibition "MODERN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR FISH SEA PRODUCTS CATCHING AND PROCESSING" Leningrad, July-August, 1975

• The 2nd International Exhibition "BUILDING AND ROAD-MAKING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ERECTION" Moscow, July, 1975

### FOREIGN EXHIBITIONS IN THE USSR 1972

• Equipment and instruments for production of metallic articles by cold forming and stamping — "METIZY-72" Moscow, May 16-25

• Equipment for the baking, confectionery and canning industries, for mechanization of technological processes in the food industry and packing equipment — "PRODINDUSTRIA-72" Kiev, May 20-June 14

• Spectroscopic research instruments — "SPEKTR-72" Sverdlovsk, June 27-July 6

• Modern means and equipment for container transportation — "CONTAINER-72" Leningrad, August 29-September 13

• Scientific instruments and equipment for the recording of short-term processes — "INTERIMPULS-72" Moscow, September 6-17

• Equipment and articles for sport and tourist purposes and amateur fishing portable instruments used for investigations, for medical, biological and pedagogical control over sportsmen — "SPORT-72" Kiev, September 20-October 1

• Equipment for sheepskin and fur coat industry — "MEKEFROM-72" Moscow, October 16-25

• Scientific instruments and apparatus used in optical mechanics — "OPTICA-72" Moscow, November 29-December 12

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## SPAIN

### FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS TO BE HELD IN SPAIN DURING 1972

March 4-12 BILBAO  
VII SPANISH BIENNIAL OF THE MACHINE-TOOL  
Terco de Begoña, 2. Apdo. 468

March 8-12 ELDA  
XI INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA)  
(I Edition Autumn-Winter Fashions)  
Av. Chapi (Palacio Ferial)

March 16-26 PALMA DE MALLOCA  
OFFICIAL FAIR OF SAMPLES, CRAFTSMANSHIP AND TOURISM (FOMAT)  
Excmo. Ayuntamiento

April 7-16 VALENCIA  
VIII MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF CERAMICS, GLASS AND DECORATIVE ARTS  
Apartado 476

April 8-16 ZARAGOZA  
VI INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY (FIRMA 72)  
Palacio Ferial, Gran Via

April 8-17 VALENCIA  
VII MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF THE ARTS IN METAL  
Apartado 476

April 15-30 SEVILLA  
XII IBEROAMERICAN SAMPLES FAIR  
Pabellón del Perú, Jardines de San Telmo

April 16-26 BARCELONA  
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF PACKAGING AND ITS PRINTING (GRAPHIS-PACK)  
M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque de Montjuich

April 22 BARCELONA  
V INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

May 6-16 VALENCIA  
L INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR  
Apartado 476

May 13 MADRID  
IX INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR  
Av. Portugal s/n

June 3-13 BARCELONA  
XL OFFICIAL AND INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR (FOIM)  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

July 1-12 BILBAO  
VII INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR  
Terco de Begoña, 2. Apdo. 468

August 13-31 SAN SEBASTIAN  
IX ELEGANCE SHOW  
Oquendo, 18

September 10-14 ELDA  
INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA)  
(II Edition Spring-Summer Fashions)  
Av. Chapi, Palacio Ferial

September 14-17 VALENCIA  
VI SPANISH FAIR OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FASHIONS  
Apartado 476

September 16-26 LERIDA  
XI NATIONAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURE AND FRUITS OF SAN MIGUEL  
Chalet Campos Eliseos, Apartado 106

October 2-8 BARCELONA  
XII READY-MADE CLOTHING SHOW  
(II Edition Spring-Summer Fashions)  
Avda. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

October 3-15 ZARAGOZA  
XXXII OFFICIAL AND NATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR  
Gran Via, Palacio Ferial

October 14-22 BARCELONA  
X PHOTO, SOUND AND ELECTRONICS SHOW (SONIMAG)  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

October 14-23 VALENCIA  
IX SPANISH FURNITURE FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKING MACHINERY SHOW  
Pl. Alfonso el Magnánimo, 13

October 20-30 MURCIA  
XI INTERNATIONAL CANNING AND FOOD FAIR  
Av. José Antonio, 11

October 6-15 MADRID  
TECHNICAL APPLIED CHEMISTRY FAIR (EXPOPLASTICA)  
Juan de la Cierva, 3

November 10-19 MADRID  
XII MONOGRAPHIC SAMPLES FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL OFFICE MACHINERY FAIR (SIMO)  
Palacio Exposiciones Cámara oficial de Comercio

November 16-26 BARCELONA  
XII INTERNATIONAL HOTEL EQUIPMENT AND NATIONAL HOME DECORATION AND GASTRONOMIC EXHIBITION (HOGA-ROTEL-12)  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

Comisaria General de Ferias  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE



## 3-Day Visit Ends

## Mujib Leaves Russia Bearing Pledges of Aid in Rebuilding

MOSCOW, March 5 (Reuters).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bangladesh prime minister, left for Dhaka today after a three-day visit to the Soviet Union to obtain pledges of aid for rebuilding his country's war-torn economy and communications.

He was on his first official visit outside the Indian subcontinent since he became prime minister in December after the Indo-Pakistani conflict from which his state was born.

A joint communiqué published here last night said the Soviet Union had assured Bangladesh help in reconstructing its industry, railways, merchant marine and fisheries.

The two states also emphasized that a genuine political settlement of the subcontinent could only be achieved between the states concerned without "outside interference."

The cash value of Kremlin aid for Bangladesh was not revealed.

## Bhutto Is Seeking Accord With Two Pakistani Parties

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 5 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began talks yesterday on the political future of Pakistan with leaders of the National Awami party and Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam parties.

The two parties, which have majorities in the Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces, have formed a united front.

Khan Wali Khan, Awami leader, told reporters that the talks were moving satisfactorily and that questions of having an interim government, the constitution, the summoning of the national and provincial assemblies and the lifting of martial law were discussed.

The talks follow President Bhutto's broadcast to the nation on March 3, in which he said that he was prepared to negotiate with the parties.

The parties have been demanding the lifting of martial law before the convening of the provincial assemblies, scheduled for March 23.

## Cites Pakistan Events

## Mrs. Gandhi Warns a Rally That 'Danger of War Lurks'

NEW DELHI, March 5.—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned Indians today that "the recent developments" in Pakistan show that "the danger of war is still lurking along our borders."

She was addressing an election rally at Najafgarh, a suburb of Delhi which goes to the polls Saturday.

She did not spell out "the recent developments." It was her first public reaction to events in Pakistan Friday, in which military commanders were changed.

Official and political circles here believe that Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's broadcast speech Friday that he wanted to build "the finest fighting machine in the world" and his elevating Gen. Tikka Khan to army chief of staff could only diminish the chances of any early peace talks between India and Pakistan.

Top officials declare in private that the chances of another confrontation have suddenly grown.

Mrs. Gandhi warned her listeners against "sloth and sluggishness." She appealed to the people to vote her party to power, saying that past records have shown it alone can ensure stability in the country.

At another rally, Mrs. Gandhi said the reference to Kashmir in the Sino-American joint commu-

but one of two agreements signed here last Thursday was reported to be worth about \$45 million.

Bangladesh acknowledged Soviet support for the new state in the communiqué, which also contained a veiled rebuke for the United States and China for their pro-Pakistan position during the war.

Russia and Bangladesh noted that the Bangladesh liberation struggle "revealed with utmost clarity not only the attitude of different states to the just cause of the people of Bangladesh, but also the true friends and foes of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as a new, independent state," the communiqué declared.

Bangladesh conformed with the Soviet standpoint on other international issues such as Indochina and the Middle East, urging acceptance of the Viet Cong seven-point peace plan and an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

## Diplomats Surprised

Diplomatic observers here expressed their surprise that Bangladesh had gone so far in its joint political statements supporting Soviet points of view, considering its declared policy of nonalignment.

Bangladesh sources stressed the warmth of the reception, but Sheikh Mujib was careful to underline his country's independent line, telling television viewers: "We need the aid of our friends throughout the world. But we are prepared to accept it only if no terms are attached to it."

Sheikh Mujib's three-day Moscow talks, which started soon after his arrival here last Wednesday, concentrated mainly on economic matters. The communiqué said the two sides discussed expanding trade on a most-favored-nation basis.

The communiqué said the Soviet Union had agreed to give aid for the construction of a Bangladesh thermal power plant, radio stations, electrical engineering plant and oil and gas exploration.

Russia also said it would help Bangladesh in the reconstruction and development of the merchant marine, sea fisheries and railway transport.

The Soviet Union would also provide helicopters to improve communications.



FUNERAL—Body of Pierre Overney, slain French automobile worker, being carried by his friends Saturday to the Père-Lachaise Cemetery in eastern Paris.

## Islam Decides On Holy War Against Israel

BEIRUT, March 5 (AP).—The 31-nation Islamic foreign ministers' conference unanimously decided yesterday to pool money in a "holy-war fund" for undermining Israel, the Saudi state-run radio reported.

The conference wound up six days of deliberations with strong support of Israel and vowing to bolster Palestinian guerrilla raids against the Jewish state, said the radio.

A resolution prescribed a "jihad" (holy war) as the ultimate weapon for surmounting "Israel's stubborn occupation" of Arab lands. It urged Moslem peoples and governments all over the world to contribute generously to establish the holy-war fund, the radio reported.

The conference was held in the Saudi Red Sea port city of Jidda. The secretary general of the Arab League, Abdel Khalik Hassouna, and a representative of the Palestinian guerrilla groups attended as observers.

Another resolution appealed to major powers to pressure Israel into abiding by the Security Council resolution which calls on it to withdraw its forces from Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war.

## Appeal to U.S.

The conference urged the United States to desist from extending any further military and economic backing to Israel.

"Islamic countries should muster a solid front and inflict punitive political and economic measures against Israel," stated the resolutions.

The conference hailed Lebanon and Syria for bolstering the Palestinian guerrillas and pledging "all-out" support to the two Arab countries against the eventualities of armed raids by Israel.

Last week south Lebanon was the scene of a four-day military incursion by Israeli forces, which blasted guerrilla hideouts in four mountain villages.

Subsequently, Israeli warplanes strafed guerrilla strongholds in the Syrian Golan Heights from which the Palestinians had launched mortar and rocket bombardments against Israeli settlements.

The conference condemned Israel for "annexing, Judaizing and disfiguring" the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

## For Peace in Pakistan

After the conference, Jordan's Foreign Minister Abdullah Salah announced that the Islamic conference decided to send a six-man delegation on a peace-making mission to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Mr. Salah said the delegation will be made up of six foreign ministers, representing the 31 Islamic nations that took part in the Jidda conference.

## Lebanon Assures Guerrillas That They Can Stay

BEIRUT, March 5 (Reuters).—Israeli warnings to Lebanon to curb Palestinian guerrilla activity from its territory are not expected here to change this country's relations with the guerrillas.

After the four-day Israeli attack on Lebanon which ended last Monday, the Palestinian movement decided to launch a campaign to explain its strategy to the Arab world. Because Lebanon is one of its last strongholds, the guerrilla front started its campaign here.

Over the past 24 hours, guerrilla leaders held meetings with Lebanese leaders to remove any misunderstanding. One meeting was held by Premier Saeb Salam and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat. Asked after the session yesterday whether guerrillas would be allowed to remain in the south, Mr. Salam replied: "Our Palestinian brothers are welcome guests in Lebanon."

Beirut newspapers gave prominence to a statement Friday by President Suleiman Franjilich that nobody has suggested canceling the Cairo agreement of 1969 regulating relations between guerrillas and Lebanese authorities.

## Communists Stay Away Thousands March to Burial Of Leftist Slain at Paris Plant

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, March 5 (WP).—Extreme leftists yesterday staged their biggest show of strength since the 1968 student-worker upheaval as tens of thousands marched through Paris on their way to bury a "Maoist" militant killed last week.

Their farewell to Pierre Overney, shot and killed by company security agent Jean-Antoine Tramon, at the nationalized Renault car factory, began at 3 p.m., when his comrades started marching with his red-draped coffin. Mr. Tramon has been charged with voluntary homicide.

Behind a sea of red and black flags, with thousands shouting revolutionary slogans and singing revolutionary songs, the march ended four and a half miles and three hours later at Père-Lachaise Cemetery, one of the holy places of the French left ever since the survivors of the Paris Commune were executed there in 1871.

Police estimated the crowd at 18,000, a conservative figure. A crowd of a half million was claimed by the organizers representing a dozen anarchists, Maoist and Trotskyite groups as well as members of the Socialist and Radical parties.

Conspicuous by their absence were the Communist party and the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor, France's most powerful trade-union federation.

Their boycott was but the latest example of an escalating campaign of hostility against the extreme left in the eight days since Mr. Overney's death.

## Next Year's Elections

The Communists, who this week have started promoting a book recalling their participation in government between 1944 and 1947, are motivated by a desire to score well in next year's general elections against an increasingly scandal-ridden Gaullist government.

Any throwback to the anarchy of 1968, so devoutly hoped for by the extreme left, it is argued, could only hurt the Communists and help the Gaullists. Such indeed was the case when the late Gen. de Gaulle espoused a seemingly hopeless cause and scored an unprecedented victory in the June elections that year.

It was probably the better part of valor for the government to lift the normal ban on funeral processions in the streets. But cynics suggested that the Gaullists were not above enjoying the chance to embarrass the Communists by aiding their arch-enemies on the left.

By the demonstration's very discipline, the extreme left succeeded for the first time in showing the public that it too could eschew violence if it so chose.

## Thousands of Police

Despite thousands of armed and helmeted riot police on duty all along the line of march and at the cemetery, only a brief scuffle involving a dozen anarchists was reported.

But the slogans left no doubt that the extreme leftists will resort to violence unless a dozen of their comrades, arrested at the Renault plant, are released.

## Bar-Lev Joins Israeli Cabinet

JERUSALEM, March 5 (AP).—Haim Bar-Lev, Israel's military chief of staff until January, officially entered politics today as minister of commerce and industry in Premier Golda Meir's cabinet.

The appointment was not unexpected. Lt. Gen. Bar-Lev, 47, is known to be a supporter of Mrs. Meir and the old-guard Socialists in the cabinet.

He has been succeeded as chief of staff by Lt. Gen. David Elazar. The commerce and industry portfolio previously was held by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, who remains in the cabinet.

## Dutch Drop Plan to Release 3 Nazi War Criminals Now

THE HAGUE, March 5 (AP).—The government has dropped a plan for the simultaneous release of the last three Nazi war criminals imprisoned in the Netherlands. But the decision last night held open the possibility of freeing the three individually.

Premier Barend Biesheuvel said the government had taken into account the intensity of emotion among survivors of Nazi persecution. It has also been influenced, he added, by a vote in the lower house of parliament earlier last week against freeing the three men—Ferdinand aus den Fuenten, 63; Joseph Kottalla, 65; and Franz Fischer, 71.

The announcement, on nationwide television, followed two days of cabinet discussion. The premier admitted that opinions on the release differed in his five-party coalition cabinet, but added that the decision had been unanimous.

## Study Is Set Up

The chances of release for the three war criminals now appear to depend on a commission of experts that the government said will be set up to test their physical and psychological condition. Justice Minister Dries van Agt said the commission would include some representatives of World War II underground organizations.

The government's original plan to release the three was based on unanimous advice from the Dutch Supreme Court. The plan set off widespread protest.

Justice Minister van Agt explained what he called "the dilemma that confronted me" to the demonstrators shouted.

## Floods and Slides Kill 10 in U.S. West

GRANT'S PASS, Ore., March 5 (UPI).—A pounding rainstorm which caused rivers to flood and tumbled rock and mud slides onto highways has claimed the lives of at least 10 persons in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

Heavy rains have drenched the northwest corner of the nation for six days. Tons of rock and boulders on the pavement closed long stretches of the main north-south coastal highway. Some motorists met death under the cascading slides.

Meanwhile, in Man, W. Va., four more bodies were recovered from Buffalo Creek Valley just one week after a mine-slag-pile dam broke and sent a wall of water churning down the narrow defile. Authorities said 93 bodies have now been recovered.

television viewers. On the one hand, he said, the principles of justice required that "punishment which no longer has sense" should not be indefinitely prolonged. At the same time, he added, ignoring these principles "would save a lot of people a lot of pain."

Aus den Fuenten was sentenced to death in 1950 for responsibility in the death of 100,000 Dutch Jews at Auschwitz. Kottalla was convicted on charges that included torture of prisoners. Fischer was found guilty of the death of 12,000 Jews.

All three were jailed for life in Breda prison after their death sentences were commuted. Premier Biesheuvel said they might be moved to another institution during the investigation of their condition.

## Design for Parliament Annex Expected to Divide Londoners

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—A design for an extension to London's Houses of Parliament today appeared to have thrust Britain onto the threshold of a great architectural controversy.

A nephew of Sir Basil Spence, the designer of Coventry Cathedral, and a colleague Friday won a competition among 245 British and foreign architects to design an annex to the Parliament building. The designers will receive an £8,000 prize.

The scheme of Robert Spence, 34, and his partner Robin Webster, 32, envisages a rectangular structure suspended from a giant, space grid roof, just across the street from the clocktower alongside Westminster Bridge on the River Thames.

The five floors of offices around a central court would have a roof garden with trees, sleeping quarters for members of Parliament, a swimming pool, sauna baths and a moving walkway to get lawmakers to votes in chambers inside the main building.

It would provide offices for 450 MPs and their secretaries for a cost of about £27 million. Legislators have complained for years about the cramped conditions of the Houses of Parliament built by Sir Charles Barry in 1860.

## Cosmos-477 Lofted

MOSCOW, March 5 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-477 in its series of research satellites yesterday, Tass said.

## UN Stymied On Definition Of Aggression

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5 (Reuters).—A United Nations committee has admitted defeat on a question which has eluded the UN throughout its history and the League of Nations before it: the problem of defining aggression.

The 35-member special committee on the question of defining aggression approved on Friday a report recommending that the next General Assembly, opening Sept. 18, resume its search for a definition in 1973.

All the great powers except China are members of the committee.

## New Magazine Set By Norman Cousins

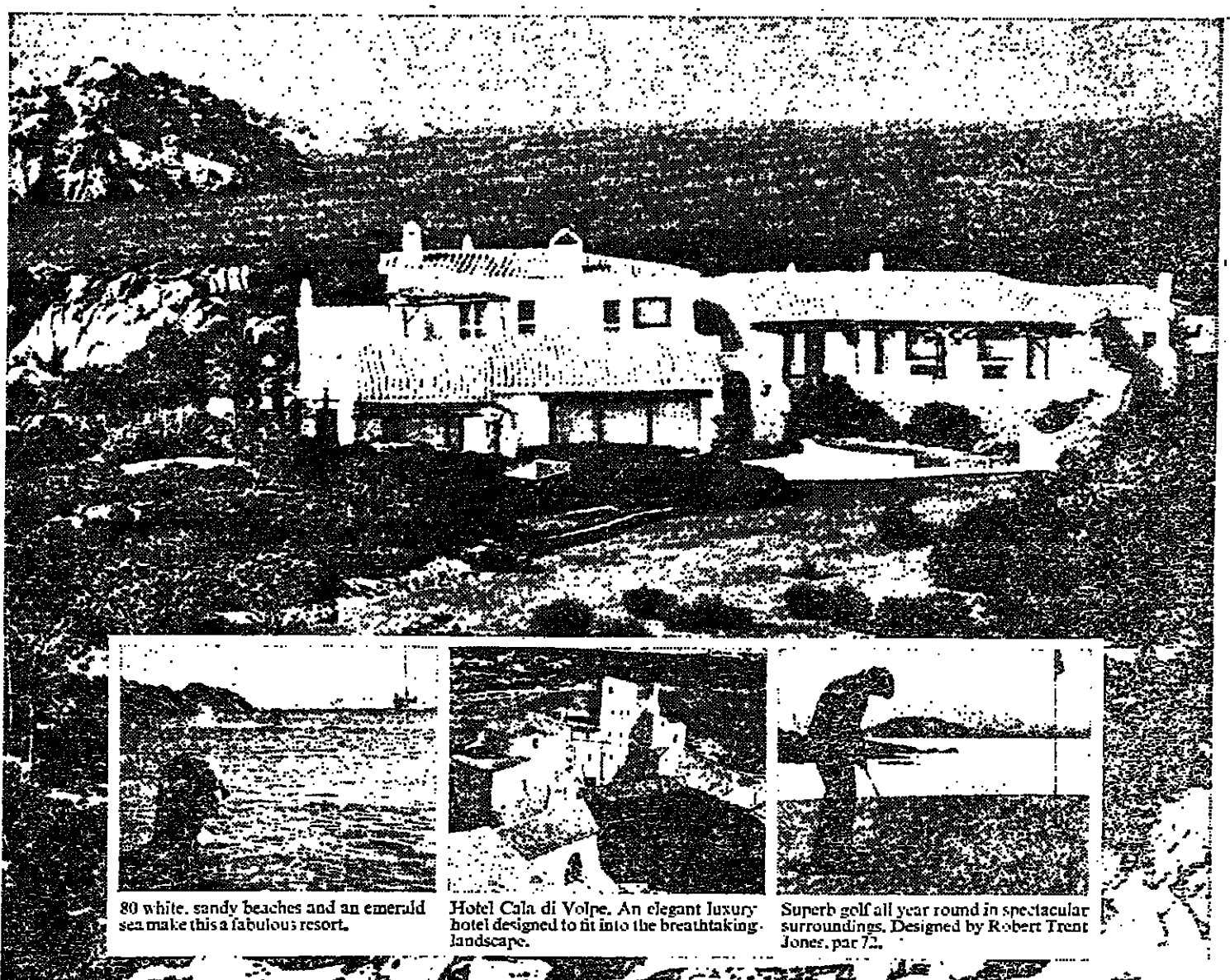
NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Norman Cousins, former editor of the Saturday Review, announced last week that he plans to publish a new magazine, World Review, with former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant as a member of its editorial board.

Mr. Cousins said that the new magazine, to be issued every two weeks, would be "concerned with ideas and the arts" and that dominant editorial concerns would be peace, the environment and "the waste of human resources."

## 100,000 Flee Homes In Yugoslav Tremors

TUZLA, Yugoslavia, March 5 (AP).—Two medium-strength earthquakes caused 100,000 persons to flee their homes and spend Friday night outdoors in this city in the industrial zone of central Yugoslavia.

The earthquakes halted production in factories, and coal and salt mines because of power cuts and fears of more tremors. There were no reports of any deaths.



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Second, the people who have discovered and developed Costa Smeralda take infinite pains to preserve and protect this great natural beauty.

## Long-term development plan

Third, in January this year, the Sardinian Government ratified the urban development plan of the area, which regulates the building and development pattern of the Costa Smeralda, thereby endorsing the building controls and low density provisions which have set the Costa Smeralda apart from most other Mediterranean resort developments.

Wonderful facilities Fourth, outstanding care has been taken in providing the facilities needed for fabulous holidays—for example the marina at Porto Cervo is one of the best-equipped in the Mediterranean, and the golf course has been designed by the world's most famous golf architect, Robert Trent Jones.

Helpful, personal service The Agenzia Immobiliare della Costa Smeralda are the exclusive real estate agents. You will find them most helpful in providing you with information and showing you the choice currently available. Plots of land cost from \$16,000, villas from \$42,000 and apartments from \$22,000.

## How to get there

Alkairda—the Sardinian airline—operates regular flights to Olbia Airport from Rome, Milan, Bologna, Genoa and Cagliari—and May to October from Turin, Ajaccio and Nice. Car ferries sail regularly from Civitavecchia (Rome), Genoa and Toulon to Olbia or Porto Torres. Olbia is less than 30 minutes by road from Porto Cervo, the heart of the Costa Smeralda.

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# Doomsday, Says MIT Computer, May Be Just 100 Years Away

By Robert Reinhold

AMSTERDAM, Mass. (NYT)—A major computer study of world trends has concluded, as many have feared, that mankind probably faces an uncontrollable and disastrous collapse of its society within 100 years unless it moves speedily to establish a "global equilibrium" in which the growth of population and of industrial output are halted.

Such is the urgency of the situation, the study's sponsors say, that the slowing of growth constitutes the "primary task facing humanity" and will demand international cooperation "on a scale and scope without precedent." They concede that such a task will require a "Copernican revolution of the mind."

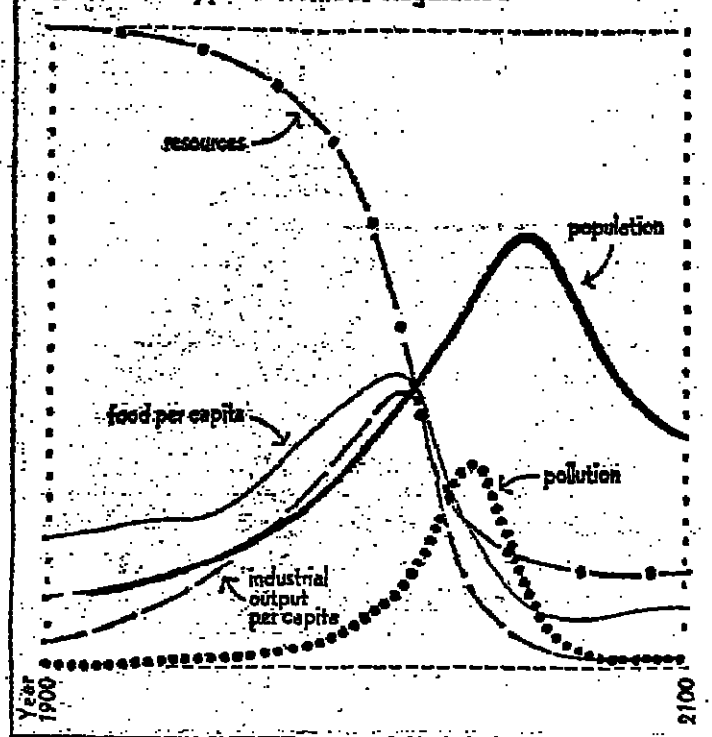
The study, which is being sharply challenged by other experts, was an attempt to peer into the future by building a mathematical model of the world system, examining the highly complex interrelations among population, food supply, natural resources, pollution and industrial production.

The conclusions are rekindling an intellectual debate over a question that is at least as old as the early economists, Thomas Malthus and John Stuart Mill: Will human population ultimately grow so large that the earth's finite resources will be totally consumed and, if so, how near is the day of doom?

## Club of Rome

The study was conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Club of Rome. In its findings, to be published Thursday by the Potomac Associates, under the title "The Limits to Growth," the MIT group argues that the limits are very near—unless the "will" is generated to begin a "controlled, orderly transition from growth to global equilibrium."

## I. What Happens Without Regulation



This computer "run" by MIT group, using five key growth factors to the year 2100, shows rapidly diminishing resources eventually slowing growth, assuming no major change in physical, economic or social relationships. Time lags in decline of population and pollution are attributed to natural delays in the system. Population rise is finally halted by an increase in the death rate.

The study would seem to bolster some of the warnings of environmentalists. In Britain, for example, a group of 33 leading scientists issued a "blueprint for survival" in January, calling on the nation to halve its population and heavily tax the use of raw materials and power.

But others, particularly economists, are skeptical.

"It's just utter nonsense," remarked one leading economist, who asked that he not be identified. He added that he felt there was little evidence that the MIT computer model represented reality or that it was based on scientific data that could be tested.

Another economist, Simon S. Kuznets of Harvard, a Nobel Prize-winning authority on the economic growth of nations, said he had not examined the MIT work first hand, but he expressed doubt about the wisdom of stopping growth.

"It's a simplistic kind of conclusion—you have problems, and you solve them by stopping all sources of change," he said.

Others, like Henry C. Wallach of Yale, say a no-growth economy is hard to imagine, much less achieve, and might serve to lock poor cultures into their poverty.

"I get some solace from the fact that these scares have happened many times before—this is Malthus again," he said. Malthus, the 18th-century British economist, theorized somewhat prematurely that population growth at rates that could be graphically represented as a rising curve would soon outstrip available food supply. He did not foresee the Industrial Revolution.

Prof. Dennis L. Meadows, a management specialist who directed the MIT study—which is the first phase of the Club of Rome's "Project on the Predicament of Mankind"—conceded that the model was "imperfect," but said that it was based on much "real world" data and was better than any previous similar attempt.

The report contends that the world "cannot wait for perfect models and total understanding." To this Dr. Meadows added in an interview: "Our view is that we don't have any alternative—it's not as though we can choose to keep growing or not. We are certainly going to stop growing. The question is, do we do it in a way that is most consistent with our goals or do we just let nature take its course."

Letting nature take its course, the MIT group says, will probably mean a precipitous drop in population before the year 2100, presumably through disease and starvation. The computer indicates that the following would happen:

• With growing population, industrial capacity rises, along with its demand for oil, metals and other resources.

• As wells and mines are exhausted, prices go up, leaving less money for reinvestment in future growth.

• Finally, when investment falls below depreciation of manufacturing facilities, the industrial base collapses, along with services and agriculture.

• Later, population plunges from lack of food and medical services.

All this grows out of an adaptation of a sophisticated method of coming to grips with complexity called "systems analysis." In it, a complex system is broken into components and the relationships between them reduced to mathematical equations to give an approximation, or model, of reality.

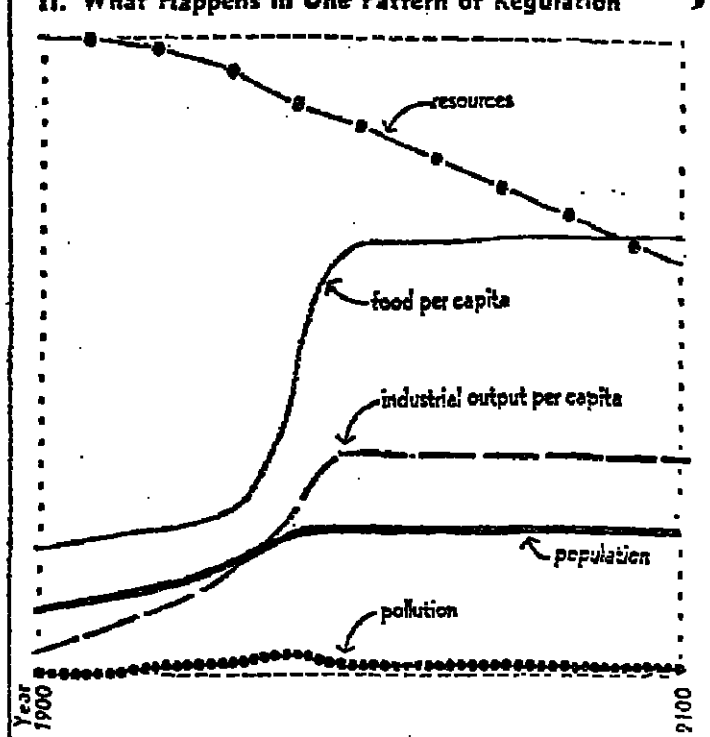
Then a computer is used to manipulate the elements to simulate how the system will change with time. It can show how a given policy change might affect all other factors.

If human behavior is considered a system, then birth and death rates, food and industrial

production, pollution and use of natural resources are all part of a great interlocking web in which a change in any one factor will have some impact on the others.

For example, industrial output influences food production, which in turn affects human mortality. This ultimately controls population level, which returns to affect industrial output, completing what is known as an "automatic feedback loop."

## II. What Happens in One Pattern of Regulation



Another computer "run" by the MIT group projects a relatively stable future on the assumption that "technology policies" are combined with other growth-regulating mechanisms. The study says policies would include resources recycling, pollution control devices, increased lifetimes of all forms of capital, and methods to restore and renew eroded and infertile soil.

Drawing on the work of Prof. Jay W. Forrester of MIT, who has pioneered in computer simulation, the MIT team built dozens of loops that they believe describe the interactions in the world system.

They then attempted to assign equations to each of the 100 or so "causal links" between the variables in the loops, taking into account such things as psychological factors in fertility and the

biological effects of pollutants. Critics say this is perhaps the weakest part of the study because the equations are based in large part on opinion rather than proved fact, unavailable in most cases. Dr. Meadows counters that the numbers are good because the model fits the actual trends from 1900 to 1970.

The model was used to test the impact of various alternative future policies designed to ward off the world collapse envisioned if no action is taken.

For example, it is often argued that continuing technological advances such as nuclear power, will keep pushing back the limits of economic and population growth.

## Little Benefit

To test this argument, the MIT team assumed that resources were doubled and that recycling reduced demand for them to one-fourth. The computer run found little benefit in this since pollution became overwhelming and caused collapse.

Adding pollution control to the assumptions was no better: food production dropped. Even assuming "unlimited" resources, pollution control, better agricultural productivity and effective birth control, the world system eventually grinds to a halt with rising pollution, falling food output and falling population.

"Our attempts to use even the most optimistic estimates of the benefits of technology," the report said, "did not in any case postpone the collapse beyond the year 2100."

Skeptics argue that there is no way to imagine what kind of spectacular new technologies are over the horizon.

"If we were building and making cars the way we did 50 years ago, we would have run out of steel before now. I imagine, but you get substitution of materials," said Robert M. Solow, an

MIT economist not connected with the Club of Rome project. At any rate, the MIT group went on to test the impact of other approaches, such as stabilizing population and industrial capacity.

Zero population growth alone did very little, since industrial output continued to grow, it was found. "If both population and industrial growth are stabilized by 1985, then world stability is achieved for a time, but sooner or later resource shortages develop, the study said.

Ultimately, by testing different variations, the team came up with a system that they believe capable of satisfying the basic material requirements of mankind yet sustainable without sudden collapse. They said such a world would require the following:

• Stabilization of population and industrial capacity.

• Sharp reduction in pollution and in resource consumption per unit of industrial output.

• Introduction of efficient technological methods—recycling of resources, pollution control, restoration of eroded land and prolonged use of capital.

• Shift in emphasis away from factory-produced goods toward food and nonmaterial services, such as education and health.

The report is vague about how all this is to be achieved in a world in which leaders often disagree even over the shape of a conference table.

Even so, critics are not sanguine about what kind of a world it would be. Dr. Meadows agrees it would not be a Utopia, but nevertheless does not foresee stagnation.

"A society released from struggling with the many problems caused by growth may have more energy and ingenuity available for solving other problems," he says, citing such pursuits as education, arts, music and religion.

Many economists doubt that a no-growth world is possible. Given human motivations and diversity, they say, there will always be instability. "The only way to make it stable is to assume that people will become very routine-minded, with no independent thought and very little freedom, each generation doing exactly what the last did," says Dr. Wallach. "I can't say I'm enamored with that vision."

## What of Africa?

"Can you expect billions of Asians and Africans to live forever at roughly their standard of living while we go on forever at ours?" asked Dr. Solow.

Dr. Wallach terms no-growth "an upper-income baby," adding: "They've got enough money, and now they want a world fit for them to travel in and look at the poor."

The MIT team agrees that there is no assurance that "humanity's moral resources would be sufficient to solve the problem of income distribution." But, it contends, "there is even less assurance that such social problems will be solved in the present state of growth, which is straining both the moral and physical resources of the world's people."

The report ends hopefully, stating that man has what is physically needed to create a lasting society.

"The two missing ingredients are a realistic long-term goal that can guide mankind to the equilibrium society and the human will to achieve that goal," it observes.

Collaborating with Dr. Meadows in writing "The Limits to Growth" were his wife, Donella, a biophysicist; Jorgen Randers, a physicist; and William W. Eckman 3d, an engineer. They were part of a 17-member international team working with more than \$200,000 in grants from the Volkswagen Foundation in Germany.

## Ball in Heath's Court

# Dublin Quietly Waits For a United Ireland

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN (WP)—Everybody here talks about unifying divided Ireland but nobody is willing to do very much about it.

From Premier Jack Lynch on down, Dubliners say that the ball is in London's court. This might be true, in the words of an Irish press editorial on Thursday, "waiting for Mr. Heath."

The British prime minister is expected to make his long-delayed move to resolve the deadlock this week and Dublin is praying for a big one.

The only adventurous policy to be found here is the government's cautious revelation that there are Communist states in the world and Irishmen will have to live with them. A Soviet trade delegation has been here this last week. A trade agreement is expected in the next few months.

By the end of the year, the best informed officials expect that Ireland will establish full diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Nothing happens here without reference to the all-engrossing theme, the division of Ireland. So there is quiet satisfaction that one by-product of the Russian talks is that they are a mild way of unifying the island.

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tant and Catholics to rule the six counties for an interim period, a commission under a high British official. This, it is argued, would permit political leaders of all factions to begin the talks that would ultimately resolve Ulster's future.

Unification is seen as a process a long way down the road. Mr. Lynch himself talks of five, 10, 15 and possibly even 20 years. Everybody says that the Protestant majority in the North cannot be forced into a unified Ireland against its will. Some here even seem to mean what they say.

At the other apex on the Irish triangle, London and Stormont officials frequently ask why Dublin doesn't make its own moves to ease the way toward a voluntary acceptance of unification. In plainer language, this means how can the republic expect Protestants to join willingly a sectarian state dominated by the Catholic Church. In southern Ireland now, the Protestant minority is compelled to follow Catholic dogma prohibiting contraception, abortion and divorce.

Even worse is what some Protestants see as a prevailing attitude of hatred from the Catholic majority. A Protestant curate, the Rev. Paul Cardew, wrote a moving account of his trials in the Irish Times this last week. He spoke ironically of "comforting" Dublin graffiti that proclaims from walls: "IRA will get Proddy bastards."

Mr. Cardew asked: "If I, as a southern Protestant, am considered an odd sort of citizen and labeled a bastard, what hope can the Northern Protestant have of being accepted as an equal?"

## Varied Answers

The answers to Dublin's inactivity are as varied as the personalities who offer them. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the historian and Ulster spokesman for the Labor party, says that there is "strong support" now for converting the republic into a secular state.

It is overwhelming, far as the city population is concerned," he says, although the rural areas would hang back. "All the people require is a lead," Mr. O'Brien said.

But even some of Mr. Lynch's political foes acknowledge that some issues are easier than others: that legalizing divorce, for example, would be very unpopular.

Outside, the government's own ranks, a subtle line of argument is adduced. Mr. Lynch, it is said, is carefully educating his people to change. He cannot step out boldly now because he is immediately concerned with winning the forthcoming referendum to bring Ireland into the Common Market. Raising "moral" issues, it is said, would complicate his task and could cost him the votes he needs.

At bottom, however, all the arguments for moving slowly boil down to this: We can sell change on divorce, contraception and the rest only in the context of a united Ireland. If our people see that this is the price they must pay to gain the six counties, it will then be possible to make major changes.

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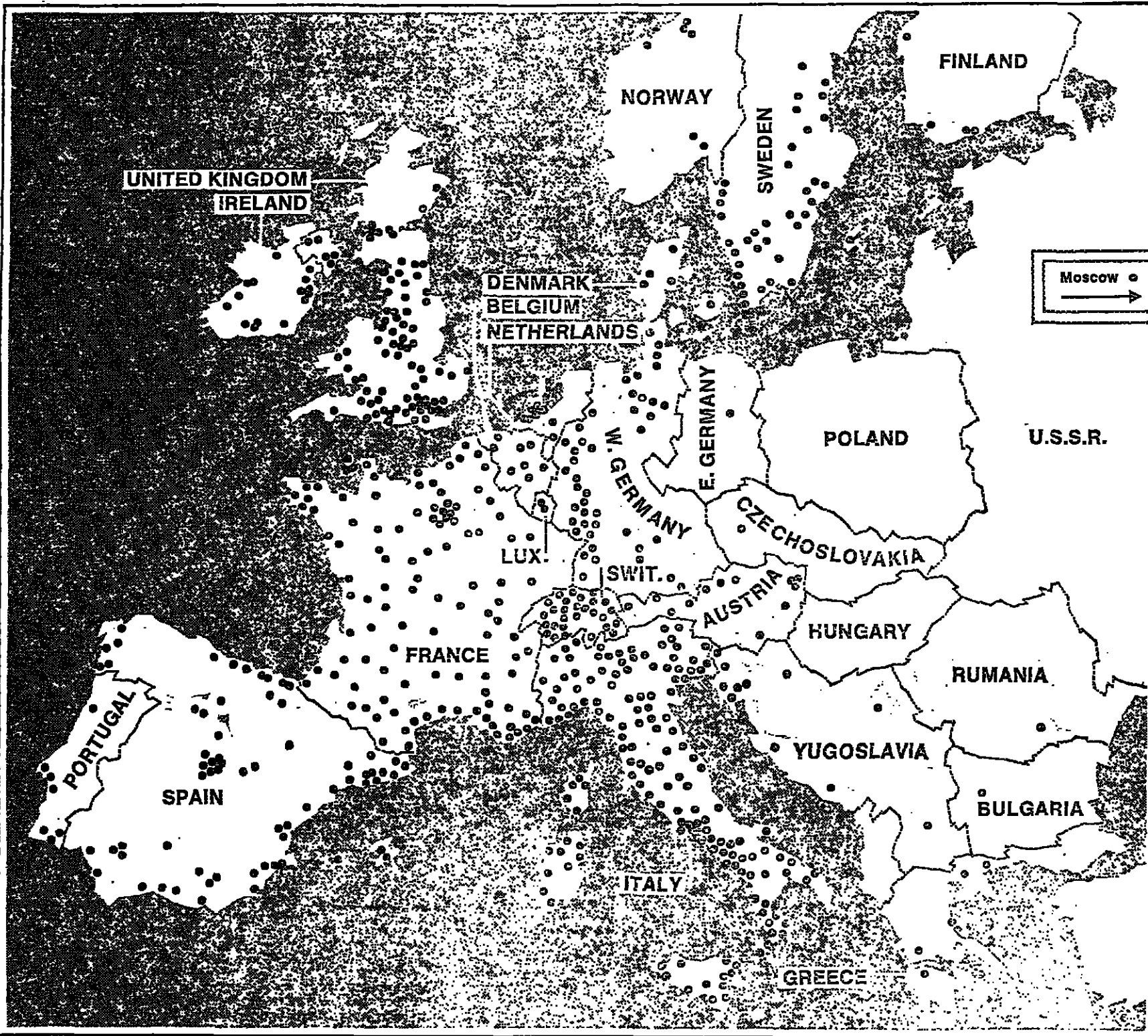
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## L'Affaire Kleindienst

Richard G. Kleindienst was not a particularly popular choice, among Senate liberals, to succeed John N. Mitchell as Attorney General. So when Jack Anderson, the columnist, published a memorandum, allegedly written by a lobbyist for the International Telephone and Telegraph company, which seemed to connect Mr. Kleindienst with a settlement of anti-trust suits against the ITT and the pledge of substantial contributions by an ITT subsidiary toward the forthcoming Republican National Convention in San Diego, it appeared to give the attorney general-designate's opponents an excellent handle and promise a possible issue in the political campaign.

Mr. Kleindienst very properly called for a reopening of hearings on his nomination by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and these will resume this week. There is a fine air of drama about the case—questioned the asserted author of the memorandum has been run to earth in a Denver hospital by the FBI, and "mystery witnesses" are promised when the hearings begin again. But this central theme—the fitness of Richard Kleindienst to head the Department of Justice—is already being swallowed up by much more serious and difficult problems illuminated by the affair. What, for example, is, or should be, the status of that relatively new form of aggregations of capital known as the conglomerate under the anti-trust laws? How does, and should, an administration responsible for enforcing the laws deal with the problem? And, of course, there is the old question of how political campaigns should be financed, and what effect the current methods have upon laws and politics.

Anti-trust legislation in the United States

was originally aimed at the accumulation by single companies, or groups of companies, conspiring together to control particular markets—that is, dominating the manufacture and sale of steel, or petroleum products, or whatever. The conglomerate added a new factor, and one whose impact upon the economy—the terms of "restraint of trade"—is far more difficult to assess. The subsidiary of ITT involved in the present case is a hotel company, which can argue that it has a direct economic incentive to boost the business of its San Diego outlet by attracting Republicans to that city. The businesses involved in the suits against ITT were an insurance company, a food and vending company, and one making water sprinklers.

To deal with the question, there is an anti-trust division in the Department of Justice. But the economic implications of either pressing anti-trust suits or settling them out of court obviously go far beyond purely legal issues. The Treasury Department was consulted in this case; a consultant paid by the Commerce Department drew up an important report, and that consultant dealt wholly with a White House economic adviser. In other words, one sprawling bureaucracy tried to cope with another sprawling bureaucracy, and whatever high-level decisions were made, the intervening steps are very difficult to follow.

When to this muddle is added the question of who should contribute to campaign funds, and how *L'Affaire Kleindienst* clearly involves much more than Mr. Kleindienst. And if it can provide some threads whereby to penetrate the labyrinth of conglomerate government and conglomerate business, it will have served a useful purpose.

## Indochina at the Summit

President Nixon's "journey for peace" has ended but American bombs are still falling throughout Indochina and Communist troops are still massing and maneuvering in South Vietnam for an expected offensive that could pose a formidable challenge to the Vietnamization program.

It is not surprising that the Indochina war continues after the Peking summit. It would be surprising, however, if this persisting conflict, which still involves massive American power in combat on China's doorstep, had not been a major topic in the lengthy discussions between the President's party and top Chinese officials.

Washington and Peking have gone to some trouble to insist that no deals on Indochina were made at Peking. Their communiqué reiterates the support of each party for its friends in the area and for rival peace proposals that are still far apart. Certainly there is reason to question Peking's ability to force major concessions on Hanoi, even if it wanted to. And Mr. Nixon has appeared determined to persist in his efforts to preserve a non-Communist regime in Saigon, apparently confident that Vietnamization, backed by American air power, will succeed if he fails to get a peace settlement on U.S. terms.

But Washington and Peking both have reasons to seek an early conclusion of the conflict. For Mr. Nixon, the war he has not ended still looms as a potentially damaging issue in his re-election bid. Peking must be concerned, even more than Washington, about the growing influence of Moscow in the Indochina states as local Communist forces become increasingly dependent on the support that only Moscow can supply to counter American military technology. In addition, as has been noted tardily in Washington, China may be even beginning to share the U.S. government's interest in preserving the independence of Vietnam, and of the other states of Indochina, in order to forestall the formation of one strong state, Communist or not, on China's southern flank.

These converging and overlapping interests should impel both governments to try to reach a compromise settlement for all of Indochina. If the Peking summit did not actually set this process in motion, it has at least set the stage of peace, since the Chinese-American rapprochement which it dramatized has removed the original rationale for American intervention in Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Malfatti's Resignation

This resignation does not contribute to improve the image of an institution which wants itself to be the superior guarantor of Europe's interest. . . . It remains to hope that Mr. Malfatti will acquire an influential position in Italy. Maybe it would bring his country to respect at last some of its European Common Market obligations: Such as the introduction of the value-added tax system, the preferential treatment for agriculture products from Common Market countries, and the regularity in applying European customs rules. . . .

—From *La Cité* (Brussels).

Malfatti fears that if he doesn't take part in the Italian elections he will be politically dead. From the start it had been clear that his appointment to the Common Market (Commission) presidency was against his own taste. It was certain that he did not have the ambition to go into a European career. . . .

—From *De Standaard* (Brussels).

The resignation of Malfatti takes place in two steps: Until May 7 he takes leave, effective May 8th he resigns. This is strange. One can see no legalistic reasons for this. As Mr. Malfatti has decided to resign, he would have better resigned at once. The situation would have been clearer.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The following are points of President McKinley's inaugural address: "The country is suffering from industrial disturbance, from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs revision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. The settled policy of the government is to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes on foreign productions and to avoid direct taxation except in war times."

### Fifty Years Ago

BERLIN—The reports of the possible resignation of Mr. Lloyd George are causing concern in German political circles. Herr Loh, the Majority Socialist President of the Reichstag, said, "Mr. Lloyd George is the strongest motive force among those statesmen of the victorious countries who have perceived that Europe cannot be healed without the reshaping of Germany's reparations obligations. I would profoundly regret Mr. Lloyd George's resignation."



'Strange! I'm Showing Signs of Growing Up. . .'

## Futile Agony of the Primaries

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The agony of the long presidential primary elections is now on top of us and about all the poor candidates and voters can do is cry for help. Even before the first vote in New Hampshire, most of the candidates are complaining that they are broke and exhausted. In the last presidential year of 1968, there were 14 preferential elections, but this year there are 24, and any state that wants a little more publicity or a little extra business can join the list.

The theory of the primaries is that they will help the voters decide on the men and issues of the future, and submit the candidates to the hard tests of public scrutiny and debate. Well, New Hampshire and Florida have already been an endurance test, but neither primary has produced a single speech worth printing, and after Edmund Muskie wins in New Hampshire and George Wallace in Florida, about all it will mean is that the voters prefer candidates who come from their own regions of the country.

Meanwhile, the major candidates are evading the responsibilities of their present jobs and begging for money from rich men and corporations in order to exhaust themselves in a long campaign that rewards animal energy and superficial good looks more than anything else. There are, of course, some advantages to the primaries. They open up the presidential race to new men and, on the side, give the people a glimpse of potential national leaders such as former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, now president of Duke University, Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, one of the few senators who ought to be in the race and isn't.

Also, the pressure of the primaries undoubtedly gives men like Sen. Muskie a wider audience and tests their capacity to endure the physical and mental tortures of high office. Candidates' Belief

But it is arguable that the things that make a successful candidate make a successful president, and it could even be argued that the increasingly long and vicious primary process weakens a man's capacity to govern after he finally wins. Much of the primary talk now is not about who the candidates believe, but about how they're

doing on TV and the polls. Are the voters of Florida and New Hampshire better qualified to judge who has the ability and character to be president than the party leaders who really know them? It is a very old question.

For example, Hubert Humphrey now seems, even to many of his former supporters, to be a rather dim figure out of the past, a grandfather with dyed hair pretending to be a joyful swinger. But if you could get an honest secret vote by all the members of the Senate on who is better qualified to be a strong and effective president than any of President Nixon's other challengers, the chances are that Hubert Humphrey would run well ahead of Muskie or anybody else.

The primaries, however, focus attention on less important questions: How do the candidates look? How do they stand with

this or that bloc of voters? Where are they on "busing," a phony issue that Gov. Wallace will probably ride to victory in Florida.

So what's the answer? Certainly not the boss-dominated nominating conventions of the past. And probably not Woodrow Wilson's voters in all states would pick the presidential and vice-presidential candidates on the same day, eliminating the nominating conventions.

### Better System

But a national primary that would recommend the candidates to democratically selected delegates to the conventions would, it seems here, be much better than the present expensive, corrupting and exhausting state primary system. After all, when we finally come to the end of all 23 primaries in California in

June, the results will probably be contradictory and, in any event, the conventions will still be free to pick anybody they like.

Still it seems easier to reform anything in America than the financing and selecting of presidential candidates. Nixon has scuttled his past record and embraced John Maynard Keynes, Mao Tse-tung and even John F. Kennedy, but providing the leadership to reform the financing and procedures of presidential campaigns seems to be beyond him.

So the old boring treadmill begins tomorrow and Muskie is complaining—and fair enough too—that, even if he wins, his votes will be discounted as little more than neighborhood courtesy.

About the most you can say for these traveling spectacles is that the TV stations and newspaper editors like the primaries—they don't make sense, but they make news—and advertising!

## 'At the Proper Moment'

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG.—The most interesting political event of President Nixon's China trip was his meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The President's actual negotiations were with Premier Chou En-lai, but when Chou arranged that Mao should give the talks and their subsequent accord the imprimatur of his vast prestige, the matter assumed more vital importance.

This gave the colloquy and the future agreements that will undoubtedly stem from it a sanctification that a mere Chou-Nixon understanding would lack. And it enormously strengthened Chou's own hand against political enemies at home.

The premier is in a curious position. Without really aspiring to it, he has won the battle to succeed the venerable and partially ailing Mao. He apparently doesn't seek power although it seems to come to him unsolicited because he is usually able. He is almost as old as the chairman. He is more vigorous, and is now in a position to use Mao's support to strengthen and assure his new and relatively conventional policy's success.

### Won't Take Over

By winning the war for the Chinese succession Chou gained ascendancy for his policy and ousted many leaders in both the Communist party and the army

who were opposing it, a group symbolized by Lin Biao, Mao's designated heir until his disgrace. Chou is assuredly not going to take over from Mao. Nevertheless, he will almost certainly be at the center of any collective leadership that emerges and will thus have the necessary influence to carry out his program of construction at home and peace abroad, even at the apparent expense to revolutionary ardor.

Already there is evidence that Mao is not really running things in any active sense and has not been doing so for many months, that his periods of intellectual energy and clarity are gradually becoming shorter. Yet Mao has now been made to appear as sponsor of the dramatic Chou-Nixon encounter and, thereby, of all that eventually stems from it. In no sense should this be interpreted as implying that a younger Mao Tse-tung in office at this time would have contemplated a different line. The Chinese are aware of the hostility of the Soviet Union and of the weakness that would result from their continued isolation in this evolving world. They can obviously see the logic of making up with their former enemy No. 1, the United States.

This pattern emerges at the heart of Chou's policy now that he is a kind of steward for Chinese affairs but it is not a theme

wholly averse to Mao himself. Expert Sinologists say that one of Mao's favorite characters in literature is Chu Ko Liang, premier and general of a third-century Chinese kingdom and hero of a great 14th-century historical novel called "Romance of the Three Kingdoms."

It is worth noting some of the aphorisms for which the wily Chu Ko Liang was famous. For example: "The time demands recognition of the actual state of authority, and not a rigid adherence to all the rules of propriety." Or: "It is fitting to follow political changes and suit one's conduct to circumstances." Or: "If you can apply a good plan at the proper moment you will not have any need for late regrets."

### Brusque Observation

Is it possible that when Mao encouraged Chou to oust the numerous revolutionary traditionalists who disappeared from authority last year, the chairman might have been thinking of Chu Ko Liang's brusque observation:

"Indeed, real statesmanship, the restoration of stable government, is a master plan far removed from the rapid discourses and debates of a lot of bragging babblers and specious and deceitful talkers, who, as they themselves say, are immeasurably superior to the rest of mankind but who, when it comes to deeds and decisions to meet the infinite and constant vicissitudes of affairs, fail to throw up a single capable man."

The initial result of the great Sino-American colloquy was but a modest success. Nevertheless, that in itself is adequate. There would be something "specious and deceitful" about anything pretending to greater achievement. It takes time to do away with almost a quarter-century of political, ideological and occasional military enmity.

Moreover, the move occasions at least as much gain in the closed, stiff, hidebound Chinese society as in our own open and flexible society although it will take longer for the strains to become publicly known. But what has been started, with Mao's explicit approval, is a process that will certainly have at least as profound an effect upon Chinese policy as it must have on that of the United States.

## The Chinese Equivalent Of Aswan

By Joseph Kraft

NANKING.—The day after President Nixon left China the two American journalists allowed to remain behind—Jerrold Schecter of Time magazine and myself—were whisked here to Nanking to see a stupendous new bridge across the Yangtze. It is the Chinese equivalent of Egypt's Aswan Dam, a national showcase, a national pride, a national achievement in film, song, dance, picture postcards and visits by millions of ordinary citizens.

But like many showcases, the Nanking bridge tells more than its promoters imagine. If it is announced organized effort on the grand scale, it also speaks of weakness and division.

By any standards, to be sure, the bridge at Nanking is a supreme technical achievement. The river is nearly a mile wide at the point of crossing. It is, according to our guides, nearly 100 feet deep, and the bottom is so thick with alluvial deposits that the caissons had to be anchored far below the riverbed. As the Yangtze is a major artery of commerce, vessels of 10,000 tons are eventually supposed to come up the river far beyond this city. So, to allow for such ships, the bridge has been built nearly 400 feet above the surface of the river.

All in all the structure runs about three miles in length, from approach to approach, and more than 800 feet in height from the caissons sunk below the Yangtze mud to the soaring mosaics of red flags adorning the tops of the bridgeheads. It was built in eight years, from 1960 to 1968, which seems a short time.

### Self-Reliance

The more so as the Chinese built the bridge entirely by themselves. There were no Europeans to help with the first bridge across the Yangtze, at Chungking. Nor were there Russians, as with the second bridge across the Yangtze, at Wuhan.

On the contrary, our guide tells us how the Russians having promised steel, "tore up the contract" in 1960. He says that Chinese divers had to invent new equipment, and that one construction worker contributed so much that he was elected a member of the Communist party's Central Committee at its 1969 congress.

The official mimeographed description of the bridge stresses the theme of self-reliance even more. It says: "In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,' China's working class designed and built the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge with their own hands."

That proud claim is saved from vulgarity by economy. The Yangtze divides north China, which is rich in industrial raw materials, from south China, which is rich in foodstuffs. Unlike the pyramids or the Great Wall, the Nanking bridge serves a vital utilitarian purpose. Every day 100 trains cross the railway deck of the bridge. The top deck, a four-lane highway, is probably the busiest stretch of road I have seen in China.

Not for nothing does the official statement on the bridge quote a poem by Chairman Mao: "A bridge will fly to join the north and south's deep chasm becomes a thoroughfare."

But right there a negative point asserts itself. In a country that is the size of a continent with the largest populace in the world, there are only three bridges across a chasm that runs right across its center. Other lines of communication—to the provinces of the far west, for example, and to the mountainous regions—are far more tenuous. Thus, despite enormous progress China is still not a cohesive whole.

In talking about the bridge, moreover, our guides tell us of bitter disputes that attended the construction—the width of the top roadway; how to build the approaches; whether to put the red flag mosaics atop the bridge towers.

These battles were fought in dead earnest and involved national leadership figures. According to our guides, a minister of transportation was dropped because of the stand he took on the width of the top roadway. They also claim that Lin Shao-chi, who was No. 2 man in China before the Cultural Revolution, was involved in the fight over the flag mosaics.

I cannot, of course, sort out these struggles. I cannot even tell the white hats from the black hats. But that disputes on such limited issues should generate such heat and rise to such leadership levels argues that in China evolution toward a stable political system is still a long, long way to run.

## Letters

### Hartke's Bill

The article by Sen. Hartke (IET Feb. 29) defending his bill is unbelievable. It contains not one hard fact to prove his case but is one long emotional tirade of a man seeking votes. If Sen. Hartke thinks his regulations would have kept the Japanese out of cameras and TV then he is a poor student of the Japanese. For them a simple purchase of a U.S. or European product and they're on their way.

GEORGE R. ARTHUR, Brussels.

Sen. Hartke (IET Feb. 29) misrepresents facts in his impassioned plea for his Foreign Trade and Investment Act. The flood of foreign "quality cameras, portable radios and electronic calculators" was not loosed because the United States opened the dam and allowed U.S. corporations to license and invest abroad. On the contrary, U.S. companies were deluged with competitive imported devices that were designed and built with European and Japanese technology. Only after U.S. producers had recognized that a combination of cost factors enabled manufacturers abroad to supply the U.S. market with equivalent or higher-quality products at lower cost did U.S. corporations realize that survival depended upon their ability to meet competition on its own ground.

Sen. Hartke is asking American business and the American people

to legislate a dream world where international competition is outlawed. Legislation such as he proposes would simply prevent U.S. producers from making the challenge of world competition. His recommendation amounts to a call for surrender.

D. G. BENJAMIN, Brussels.

### Filthy Lucre

"Doctors Find Money Is Dirty" (IET Feb. 29). Oh, do they? That is news. Considering their fees and the practices of the AMA, I would say that the good doctors have been helping us to live by their counsel, "Get rid of your money quickly," for a long time.

ALDIN A. RATTI, Paris.

### Spirit of Law

The decision of the California Supreme Court which "translated the language of the Constitution into modern terms," (IET Feb. 21) heralds a new age in judicial review. Perhaps, if other state courts and the U.S. Supreme Court join the new era, America will be given rulings that apply to today, the here and now. The spirit of the law has changed in the minds of the people, but not in those of the justices. Some still retain yesterday's spirit which has become obsolete over the past ten years. There is still hope for the dream of bringing peace to home because

the government is finally beginning to discard some of its antiquated policies and assume leadership in a new age.

BARE BLAKE, Milan.

### Way to Détente

The Sino-American communiqué seems to me to have a rather new style which may be of great importance for détente: It states the different positions, including ideologies, of the two states—acknowledging the nonfinality of both of them—in a document issued by both governments. This has blunted tensions even before stating a limited agreement. May this prove to be a way to proceed toward global détente, including the areas of the cold and hot war crises.

OTTO SPEAR, Tübingen, West Germany.

### Acornmeal

Acorns, whence comes Waverley Root's list of ailments (IET, March 2), are the main ingredients of soup and bread made by many Californians. Even still be found where, over 40 years ago, my grandmother prepared her acornmeal. As for cedar ashes, they improve the flavor of boiled GI cornmeal weevils, at home and abroad.

CHARLES H. SMITH Jr., An Amherd Orleans, France.

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Chairman: John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham  
Editor: Murray M. Weiss  
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald  
General Manager: André Blum  
Managing Editor: Roy Karger  
Assistant Managing Editor: Walter N. Thayer  
Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8. Tel.: 22-32-00. Telex 24-800. Herald, Paris; Cable: Herald, Paris.  
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كندا والولايات المتحدة



This makes a 6 1/2 percent

ment by Sperry Rand last week of 60 million guilders of 6 1/2 percent, seven-year notes. These were priced at par, compared to the previous 6 1/2 percent guilders issue which was issued at a discount, another sign that bond yields are declining.

**Laggards Included**  
Such blue-chip market measures as the Dow Jones Industrials and The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks, both of which include such laggards as American Telephone, Alcoa, Bethlehem Steel, United States

The American exchange's price index finished on Friday at 3,097, up 0.36 from the preceding Friday. Volume expanded to 35,102,630 shares from 23,922,490 shares in last week's four trading sessions. A total of 82 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands this week compared with 58 blocks last week.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed at 138.95, up 3.32 for the week.

[illegible]







## New York Bond Sales

## International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues)

## On Protectionist Legislation

## U.S. Business Chiefs Reassure Europeans

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VERSAILLES, France, March 5 (NYT)—American multinational corporations think they have the muscle to defeat the Burke-Hartke bill this year in Congress and are chiefly worried about the possibility that the tax provisions, which would trim multinational sales, might be appended to other legislation.

This was one of the main points American business chiefs made to their European counterparts at an unusually high-level private meeting last week which was called to reduce Atlantic frictions in the commercial and monetary fields.

Informants said that the Europeans left no doubt that their governments would be forced to retaliate if protectionist quotas on imports, as envisaged in the Burke-Hartke bill, were enacted. Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., and Rep. James A. Burke, D., Mass., have introduced the proposed legislation, which aims at protecting jobs by choking off imports and penalizing foreign investments of American companies.

## Repeal of Credits

The bill would hit the multinational companies financially by repealing the credits granted for taxes paid abroad and by requiring the corporations to pay American taxes when the income is earned and not, as now, when it is repatriated.

A 40-man American delegation met with about 50 European business leaders at the Trianon Palace Hotel here next to the famous park and chateau that Louis XIV built about 15 miles west of Paris.

"One of the most important elements for economic progress in world affairs is the maintenance and enhancement of good relations between the European Community and the United States," William Blackie, chairman of Caterpillar Tractor Co., told the delegates in a keynote address.

The industrialists had met many times before, but this marks the first time that they have sat down together with the sole object of discussing the major economic issues dividing the Atlantic world—and trying to do something to solve them.

The three-day meeting could make an impact, since the industrialists on both sides of the

Atlantic exercise a fair amount of influence with their governments.

Many of the Americans here are members of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, a body formed to battle protectionism in the late 1960s and including such figures as J. Kenneth Jamieson, chairman of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey); David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Donald M. Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo, Inc., and Carl A. Gerstaecker, chairman of the Dow Chemical Co. (all of whom were here).

In the late 1960s, when the Common Market was considering a tax on soybeans, which would have reduced one of the biggest American farm exports to Europe, these men and their colleagues quietly went to European industrialists and warned them that if the tax was imposed it would be catastrophic for American community relations. As a result of this behind-the-scenes pressure the tax is still on the back burner in Brussels.

The Americans here see more such free trade action growing out of this week's meeting.

## United Europe

In a welcoming speech, Count René Boel, honorary chairman of the Solvay Co., the Belgian chemical giant, said:

"I have always believed not only in the future of a united Europe, but also in the possibility of establishing and preserving, between this integrated Europe and the rest of the world, conditions that would be harmonious and so widely profitable for all countries."

Count René was joined in the European ranks by such figures as Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat of Turin; Wilfried Baumgartner, president of Rhone-Poulenc of Paris; Sir Arthur Norman, chairman of De La Rue

Co. of London, and Max Nokin, governor of the Société Générale de Belgique.

After a plenary session, the meeting divided into working groups on monetary, trade and multinational investment problems. All the sessions were closed to the press. Officials of international organizations and governments were also included.

Many of the Americans in the group were those who confronted Japanese business leaders last June in Washington to demand an easing of Japanese trade restrictions.

The American corporate pressure was seen as responsible for some Japanese liberalization, Japanese newsmen later referred to it as a meeting with America, Inc.

There was some tough talk but for the most part, informants said, the meetings were low-keyed because as one American put it: "We're not here to negotiate anything but simply to try to understand each other a little better."

One of the points American officials sought to explain was the probable timing of new American trade legislation, which would enable the United States to enter into negotiations with the Common Market and Japan over new trade rules.

The Americans reported that there was little likelihood of trade legislation being passed this year. The nearest time would be the end of next year. In other words, the Americans most concerned with the problem do not envisage negotiations before 1974 or 1975. Many of the Europeans had been under the impression the talks would begin in 1973.

In private talks, the Americans were trying to gauge whether the Europeans would be prepared to make the kind of concessions necessary to get new trading authority from Congress.

## Wall Street Surge Brightens Investor and Business Hopes

(Continued From Page 9)

year since 1968. A reflection of the improved profit picture was the report by Standard & Poor's last week that more companies increased their cash dividends last month than in any previous February since 1967; the number was almost double the total of a year ago.

Some analysts see the stock market continuing a steady rise this year—perhaps even reaching the 1,000 level in the Dow index as Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally suggested recently. But others are not so sure, thinking that the current momentum may lose some steam before it can muster any renewed force for a drive even on the magic 1,000 barrier.

General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. sold 65,093 more cars and 70,092 more trucks domestically last month than in February of 1971, according to figures released by the companies Friday.

The biggest gains, however, were recorded in the Feb. 21-29 selling period—which had an additional selling days this year—when increased car sales of 71,112 and truck sales of 54,293 were reported.

Statistics Favorable

Behind the renewed optimism in the financial markets was a string of favorable economic statistics last week.

The most important, of course, was the strong advance in the index of leading economic indicators prepared by the Commerce Department. This is usually a good gauge of future economic activity on a broad basis.

The index had a big jump—2.3 percent—in January, following a downward-revised rise of 1.3 percent for December. It has now pushed upward for 15 consecutive months, with the latest figure matching the best rise turned in during the last three and a quarter years.

In the continuation of its recent gains, the index benefited from January upturns for six of the eight available indicators: New factory orders, new orders for plant and equipment, initial claims for unemployment insurance, stock prices, the ratio price-to-unit labor cost in manufacturing, and industrial materials prices.

The only declines were sustained by building permits and the average work-week.

**Broad-Work Advance**  
The stock market advanced strongly last week on a broad front in the busiest trading since last August.

All of the leading market averages posted rather sharp gains. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 19.64 points to 942.43; the New York Times combined average of 50 stocks gained 15.54 to 592.32; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 1.76 to 107.94, and the New York Stock Exchange composite moved up 1.12 to 60.01.

Stocks that scored net gains outnumbered those that lost ground by 1,086 to 652, while 183 closed unchanged for the week. There were 299 issues that reached new highs for 1971-72 and only 11 that touched new lows.

In company with the market's upturn, trading accelerated to 104.8 million shares from 67.6 million in the preceding holiday week. The heavy turnover last week was the largest since 106.2 million shares changed hands in the week ended Aug. 21, 1971.

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Year to date: 271,871,800 shares.  
Jewels traded in: 1,317.  
Advances: 622; declines: 519; unchanged: 186.  
New highs 186; new lows 18.

Insurance Stocks

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues)

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DM Basis

Units of Account

DM Basis

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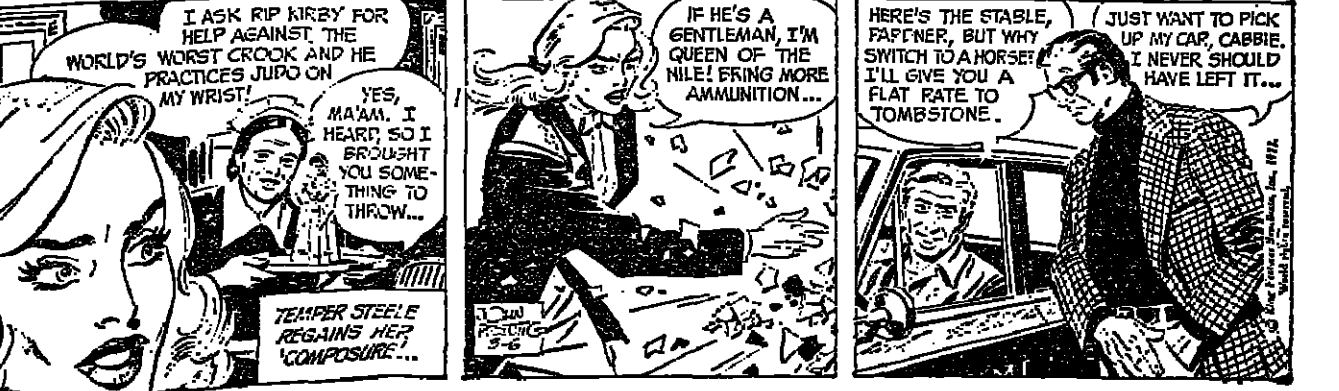
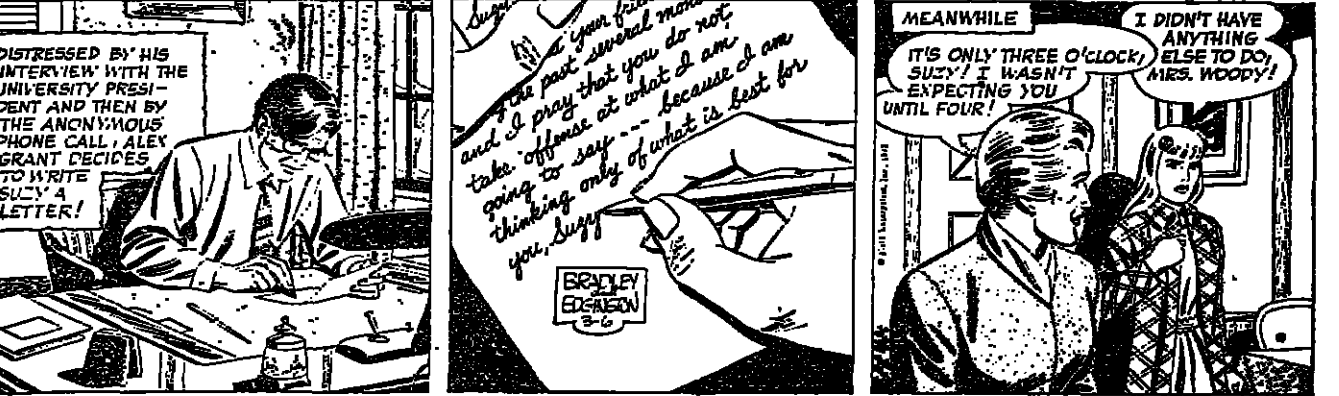
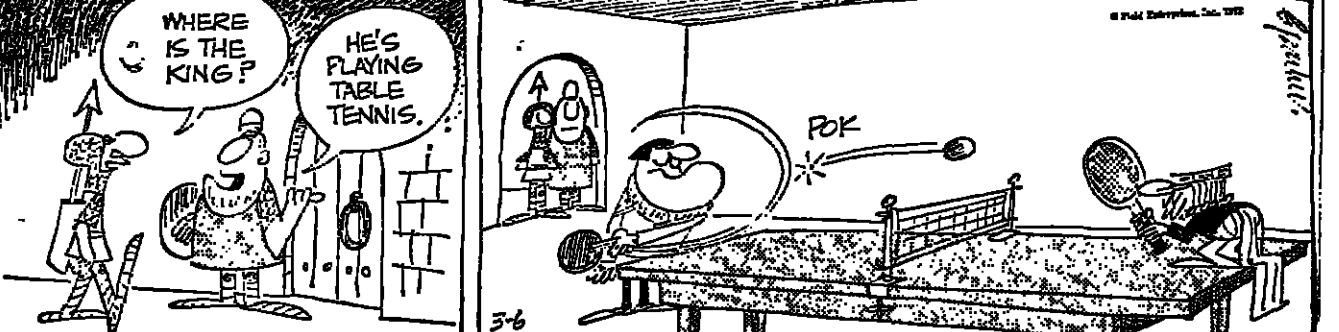
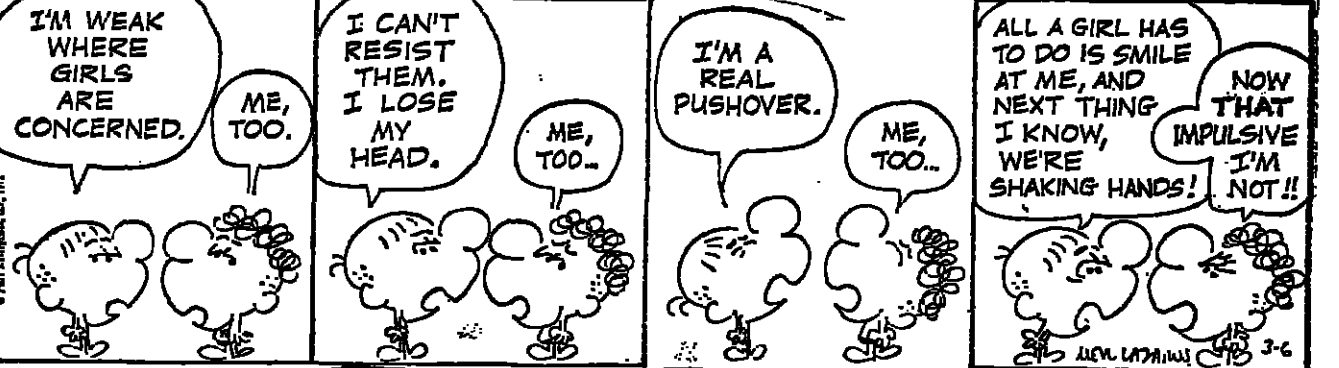
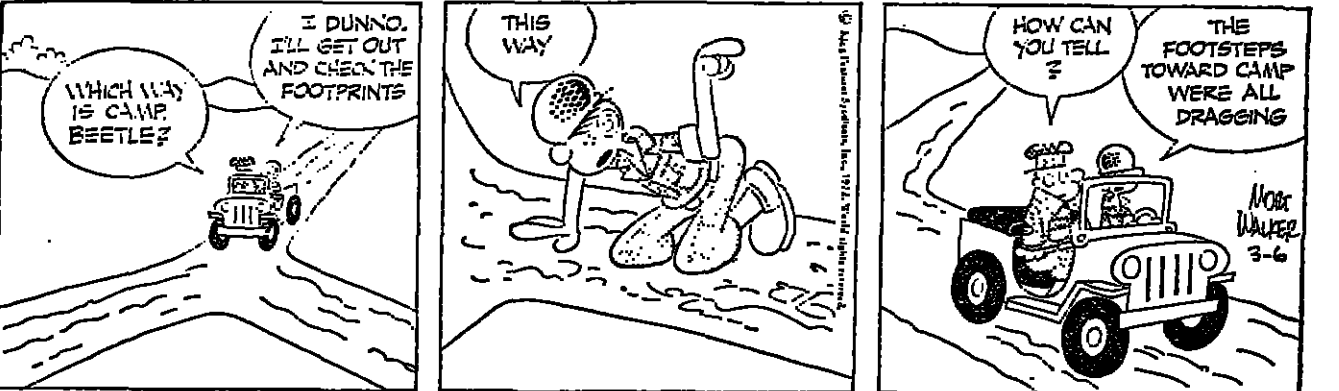
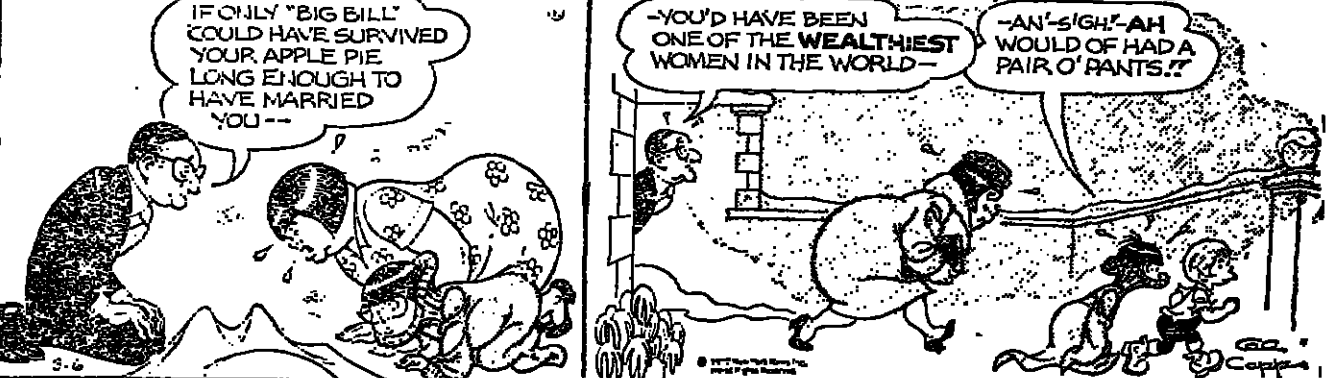
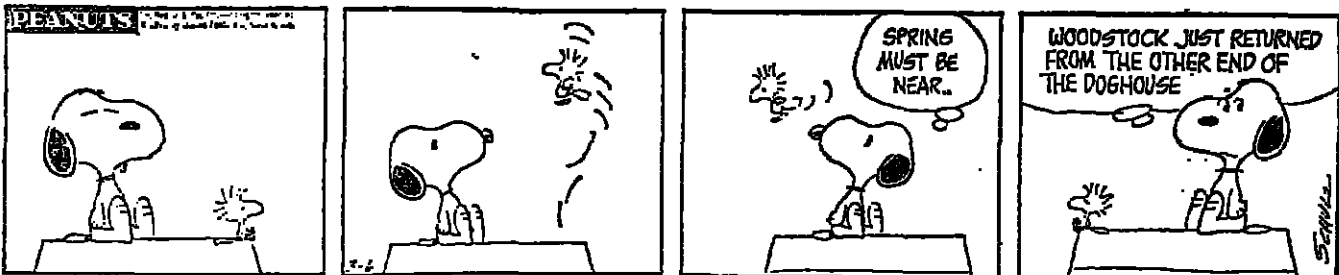
Units of Account

DM Basis

Units of Account

DM Basis





South held a freshish hand in the disgramed deal, and brought home a doubled game contract that could have been defeated. West defended normally, but he could have set the contract with a different lead.

West might have opened one no-trump, but probably considered his 13-point hand and two tens slightly too strong. When he opened one diamond North made an eccentric overcall of one no-trump. His point-count and distribution were appropriate, but he lacked the diamond stopper that this bid indicates.

East naturally bid two hearts, suggesting a bad hand with a long heart suit, and South took a shot at four spades. He could not tell how well the hands would fit, but he expected the dummy to produce the ace or king of dia-

monds, which would help in establishing that suit.

In four spades doubled South must lose two diamond tricks and one spade. He is in danger of losing an additional diamond trick or another trump trick, but he was able to handle both suits successfully when West led the diamond king and shifted to the club king.

The club was ruffed in the closed hand and a trump was led. West ducked, the queen won in dummy and South re-entered the closed hand with a second club ruff. A second trump led insured that dummy's king would capture West's jack, and it was an easy matter to surrender a diamond trick and claim the contract.

West was irritated to discover his last post-mortem that he could have set any card in the other three suits and defeated the contract. Even such ridiculous leads as the spade jack or the club five would leave the declarer with no way to make 10 tricks.

NORTH  
♠ Q 7  
♥ A Q 6 7  
♦ 8 7



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RUIFT**      © 1979 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

**ORXYP**

**THENUR**

**DIPAUN**

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here      **THEY**

(Answers Tomorrow)

**Jumbles: DIRTY AGING PLACID VIOLIN**

**Surprise:** This is used in **summing up** — **ADDITION**

Wiesel, is it possible? For how is this possible? For Hymel, through an exploration of the Hasidic world in which he was raised. In "Souls on Fire," he takes non-Hasidic readers on a "pilgrimage to the sources of Hasidic experience," weaving together his own retelling of Hasidic tales and legends with portraits of some of the leading Hasidic masters and an account of how the movement developed. Although the book is an outgrowth of Wiesel's celebrated lectures on Hasidism at the Sorbonne and New York's 92nd Street Y, *YEMHA*, it does not suffer from that fact; like almost all his writing, the book tries to be read aloud.

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Cupid's specialty	45 Generators	13 Whip	48 Customs
5 Germ	47 Whodunnit figure	15 Account	50 Howe
10 W.H. or Robert	49 Discern	21 Of great extent	52 One of Santa's
14 Shakespearean	51 Variety of	23 Beaks	53 Vegetable
stream	53 Egyptian cotton	26 Eagles' nests	54 Gusto
15 Strange	52 Mapping	27 Valued	56 Else: Scot.
16 Bean-seed scars	55 Knowledge	28 Hard wood	57 Pen name
17 Black-in a	60 Pieced out	29 Polish city	58 Tiny stream
way	61 Copying	30 Smelting product	59 Flow part
18 Electric units	63 Hodgepodge	32 A hole—	62 Coal size
19 Object of	64 Gaelic	33 Break-in-column	
worship	65 Annoy	order	
20 Weaken	66 Cultivate, as soil	34 Upright	
22 Inflame	67 Pled Piper	37 Place for a	
24 Playboy or	satellites	Keats ode	
Esquire, for short	68 Makes more	40 Extend	
25 Women of	comfortable	41 Features of jaws	
consequence	69 Shopper's	and cardinals	
27 Rests	magnet	42 Prayer word	
31 Ocean movement		43 Ruler	
35 "Turn		46 Stage	
is fair..."		confidences	
36 Knits in reverse	1 Wash	48 Customs	
38 Correlative	2 Pottery area	50 Howe	
39 Pitch	3 Ratify	52 One of Santa's	
40 Weird	4 Very big	right	
41 Sped	5 Unstamed	53 Vegetable	
42 Compass	6 Scheme	54 Gusto	
direction	7 Did a garage job	56 Else: Scot.	
43 Miss MacMahon	8 Steep in liquid	57 Pen name	
44 Pepper-tipper	9 Costums	58 Tiny stream	
	10 Craving	59 Flow part	
	11 Opera by Verdi	62 Coal size	

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
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60						61	62				63			
64						65					66			
67						68					69			







## Observer

## The Mind Boggles

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Well, it appears that the world really is coming to an end. It used to seem like a joke. Those people who walked the crowded Market and Broad and Main Streets of America bearing placards urging us all to prepare ourselves for the imminent arrival of Doomsday kept cartoonists in pocket money even during the depression, when Doomsday was not as unpleasant to visualize as it is now.

Now it appears that it wasn't a joke after all. The world really is coming to an end. We have it from a computer, which has examined or processed or done whatever computers do to, or with, or at, a mathematical model of the world. (Story Page 1.)

(How typical, how depressing that most of us, dependent upon a computer and a mathematical model for news of Doomsday's imminence, don't even know what a mathematical model is, or what a computer does with it, or to it, or at it.)

The grim news comes from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they know their computers and mathematical models, and grim news it is. The study concluded that the world must come to an end in a catastrophic collapse of human society unless we quickly stop economic and population growth. When we reflect that we haven't even been able to stop the growth of hair on young men, our ability to stop economic and population growth on the entire planet seems much unlikely.

About 250 men who hold important jobs and titles met at the Smithsonian Institution the other day to talk about the bad news. They did not take it as a joke when informed that the failure of the world would occur within a hundred years unless growth could be stopped and a world-wide equilibrium in distribution of the planet's goods and services could be established.

"The mind boggles," said Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who was there. He was right. Just reading about the prospect from a safe distance is enough to make the mind boggle.

And yet, the mind stops boggling very soon, absorbs the fact—"Yes, the world really is coming to an end this time"—and

resumes functioning on the old ante-Doomsday assumption that everything is going to come out all right in the end.

Typically, on the day the 250 men with important jobs met to hear about the end of the world, the news that made the front page, the "hard news," as editors call it, dealt with a vision of the world in which man would go on forever.

The Senate Finance Committee, the papers told us, had that day approved action which, if enacted, would require every American child on reaching the age of 6 to be fitted with a social security number. This assault on human identity was only incidentally an attempt to prepare the next generation for orderly sorting in an ant-heap world.

His chief purpose was to make it harder for welfare swindlers to cheat the government. The aim of the welfare swindler, of course, is to achieve an equilibrium with the well-to-do in the distribution of the world's goods and services. Thus, the Senate Finance Committee is moving ahead not only on the assumption that population growth will continue, but also to prevent establishment of that economic equilibrium which the computer says is all that can save us.

Another story on the same day reported the launching of Pioneer-10, a spacecraft that will zoom off Jupiter's gravitational attraction and sail out into the inexpressible infinity of galactic space bearing a message that it is the work of man and woman and listing directions by which remote citizens of the universe may locate us here on Earth.

It would take perhaps 80,000 years, perhaps 150,000, for Pioneer-10 to reach any place with the remotest possibility of intelligent life capable of intercepting it, reading its message and initiating correspondence with Earth. An answering message might be reduced back here within 10 or 15 years. Thus, the shot from Cape Kennedy on the day the end of the world was being discussed in Washington assumed that there would be somebody here to listen to the radio in the year 81,882 A.D.

That indeed is hope, and foolishness. The mind boggles. Even there, Doomsday seems trivial in these scales. And the year 81,882 A.D., this year perhaps, the flowers really may turn out to be just as enchanting as the pictures.

What a piece of foolishness is a man.

## Italy Now Accepting Plans To Save Pisa Leaning Tower

By Paul Hofmann

PISA, Italy (UPI)—The view from the leaning tower has changed in recent years, but the confidence of the Pisans that their old landmark will go on leaning forever has not.

Yet it is official now that the medieval tower is seriously ailing and will eventually collapse unless a cure is devised.

The government is about to open an international competition for a project to save the monument, an instantly recognizable symbol for Italy.

"The tower will always stand, or lean," said Marisa Bonanno, a cashier in an espresso bar with a good view of Pisa's main attraction. "But we like people abroad to worry about it so they'll think they must come and see it before it falls."

Five million tourists visit Pisa every year, and at least half of them have their picture taken while appearing to prop up the tower with their hands.

A local priest, the Rev. Mario Lucchese, observed: "It's an article of faith to the Pisans that nothing will ever happen to the tower. This piece of architecture gives a sense of identity to the people here—without it they would feel they live in just another corner of Italy that is becoming a standardized industrial landscape."

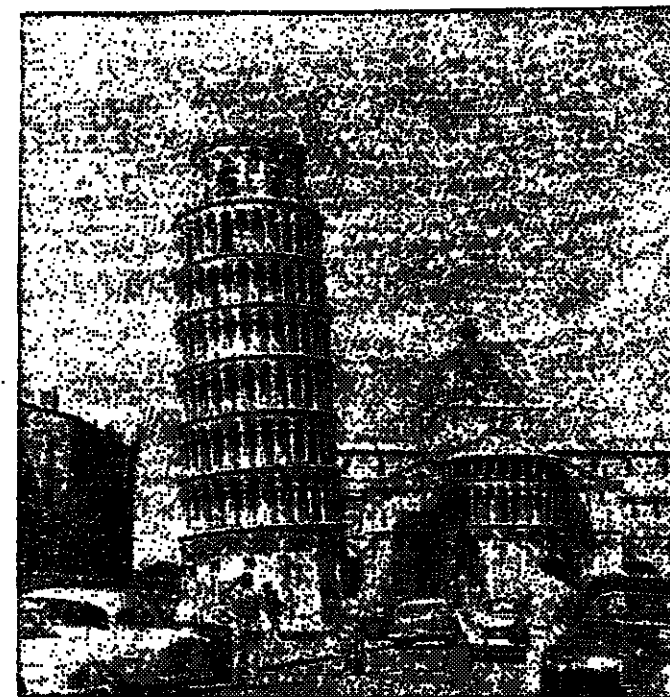
On a clear day—of which there seem to be fewer than formerly—the visitor who climbs the 294 well-worn steps to the tower platform sees smoke billowing from scores of new factories, and heavy traffic on the superhighways in the plain between the mouth of the Arno River and the marble mountains of Carrara to the north.

However, the pollution and the traffic that are held responsible for the rapid deterioration of so many of Italy's treasures are not blamed for the tower's problems.

For the last six years an international scientific commission has been investigating the condition of the leaning tower for the government. It reported that the tower's main problems are its foundations and the subsoil.

According to the three-volume study that the commission submitted earlier this month, the tower is virtually floating on a base consisting of sand and highly pliable blue clay soaked with water. Ultrasensitive instruments on the second level of the eight-story tower proved that the monument not only continued to incline one-thirtieth of an inch more every year, but also that it performed a slow gyrating movement.

The tower, built between 1174 and 1350, is 179 feet high and leans 14 feet from the perpendicular. It is generally assumed that the foundations on the southern side started sinking by as much as 11 inches a year during the first stages of construction, and that from the third floor up the architects slanted the tower in the opposite direction for stability.



Italian officials have been discussing ways to save the tower from toppling since 1910. Three years ago the Public Works Ministry received a \$7-million appropriation for consolidation work. It has not been spent yet.

During the last 60 years, 200,000 people from all over the world have written the mayor of Pisa on how they thought the monument could be saved or strengthened—as if anybody here wanted a leaning tower that did not lean.

One Alaskan advised the planting of Canadian poplars around the tower to drain water from the subsoil. A boy from Illinois suggested that a giant helicopter lift the structure to a safer place. Most of the missives are crank mail, or meant to be funny.

The forthcoming international contest will inevitably bring a new spate of bizarre ideas. Never mind, say the officials of the body in charge of the cathedral and the leaning tower, "as long as the world speaks about our monuments it's O.K."

In the last few days reputable engineering companies in Italy, the United States, West Germany and other countries have requested copies of the latest study. Some of them are expected to come up with serious stabilization proposals.

## British Invade U.S.—With Fish 'n' Chips

NEW YORK (AP)—"After all," said Arthur Treacher, flicking a speck of lint from a well-tailored cuff, "there are American hamburgers, pizza and hot dog stands on every street corner in England. It's time the British struck back."

After enchanting several generations of moviegoers with his portrayal of the perfect English butler, Mr. Treacher is now in the culinary field with a chain of fish 'n' chips houses across America.

Mr. Treacher also is remembered in America as a fixture on the Merv Griffin television show. The combination of tender fish fillets crisply fried and accompanied by golden brown potatoes is still a fond memory to thousands of American veterans who served in Britain during World War II. And it later became a favorite of millions of tourists who journeyed through the English countryside and stopped at a fish 'n' chips house for a snack.

Historically, fried fish was sold in London as early as 1850, and Charles Dickens referred to a "fried fish warehouse" in "Oliver Twist" in the mid-19th century.

Students of English food customs say that mention of French fried potatoes being sold in Lancashire cropped up about the same time. Just when or where the union of the two occurred is not officially known, but an English trade journal called the Fish Fryers Review notes that mention of fish and chips being hawked in the streets of London can be traced as far back as 1865.

Mr. Treacher appears to be as much of a perfectionist in the preparation of fish and chips as he was in portraying the classic manservant. He regards with disdain such

American customs as making fish into cakes, breaded, frozen and then tossed into a frying pan.

"Not the real thing," he said, adding that the only proper fillet to be used is North Atlantic whitefish.

Mr. Treacher also regrets the prejudice some Americans have against the use of malt vinegar, the traditional English condiment for fish and chips.

"Americans have become used to tartar sauce on fish and dousing their potatoes in ketchup," he said. "But authentic malt vinegar is essential. It brings the flavor of fish and chips to its proper peak."

Mr. Treacher must be doing something right. Since they were started in June, 1969, his fish 'n' chips houses have spread through 23 states from New York to California.

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## PEOPLE: Pyrrhic Victory For Yoko Ono

After a three-year battle, a five-minute hearing in Houston resulted in a victory—albeit a pyrrhic one—for Yoko Ono over the custody of her child by a previous husband, John Lennon, now the wife of Beatle John Lennon, was awarded temporary custody of Kyoko Cox, now eight years old. However, the whereabouts of Kyoko and her father, filmmaker Anthony D. Cox, have not been known since December, when Cox was released from a Texas jail after refusing to allow Mrs. Lennon to visit her daughter. Cox, 34, has contended that the Lennons' life style is unfavorable to the proper raising of children. In Friday's hearing, Yoko Ono told the court she would give Kyoko "everything she needs," including a formal education, and denied, in response to a question, that she either used marijuana or was addicted to drugs. "We're happy," said Lennon after the decision, as Yoko sobbed with joy. "But it's like when you survive an accident. You're still in pain. We still have to find the girl." The only clue to Kyoko's whereabouts since December has been an unsigned letter from California addressed to Houston police saying that Cox had been seen leaving San Diego in a small truck with his second wife, Kyoko, and two other girls. The custody order gives the Lennons' lawyers permission to search for the girl beyond Texas; Cox has been ordered to appear in court this Thursday.

The "world's only snake race," at Opp, Ala., flexed out Saturday when not a single contestant from among a tangle of spitting, hissing rattlesnakes crossed the finish line. For that matter, the rattlers decided to boycott the whole affair immediately after being turned loose in 37-degree (Fahrenheit) weather. A temperature not conducive to slithering. In a desperate effort to salvage what was to be the climax of the 12th Annual Rattlesnake Roundup under way since January, organizers dumped the reptiles into an aluminum garbage can equipped with a portable heater. When the can was upended, however, the snakes, cold, hissed, and struck at everything moving. The race was canceled.

MARRIED: German-born international singer Sara Caterina Valente, 41, and British composer, pianist and actor, Sir Paul McCartney, 25, Saturday in Hackbridge, England; the celebration was highlighted by a special concert for Caterina by the complete Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, hired by the groom at a cost of \$4,200. BORN: To Princess Marie-Gabrielle of Savoy, daughter of Italy's ex-

King Umberto, and French businesswoman Robert de Baskany, their first child, a girl, to Laura, 32, and Sir Paul, 25, in London. By Princess Grace of Monaco, an invitation to become honorary chairman of the Irish-American Cultural Institute, based in St. Paul, Minn. REJECTED: The visa application of James Burns, of Glasgow, to enter Hungary to see the visiting Celtic soccer team play a Budapest team, a trip he'd won in a newspaper contest, on the grounds that he is a British policeman.

In an article in Today's Health magazine, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., who conceded that when he ran for President in 1964 he "knew he didn't have a chance against President Johnson," warns that this year's presidential campaign is a "one-way street" to describe it. "Campaigning is much more arduous than most people think," said Goldwater. "I can tell you this: It takes someone who is physically strong, as well as mentally healthy, merely to last the distance."

A court in Bergamo, Italy, has ruled that 28-year-old Angela Colombi's traffic-stoppage miniskirt was "obscene but not indecent." The difference? About \$17, the amount Angela's fine after being acquitted of "offending public decency" but found guilty of "causing a public disturbance."

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